JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES
FOR
RIFLE AND REVOLVERS
Of all Descriptions.
PERCUSSION CAPS, GUN WADS, &c.
To be had of all Gunmakers and Ammunition Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., Ld.,
157, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,607—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1896.

Chafed Skin, Piles, Sore Eyes, Sunburn, Earache, Neuralgia and Rheumatic Pains, Throat Colds, and Skin Ailments QUICKLY RELIEVED BY USE OF
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC OINTMENT.
Large pots, 1s. 1½d. each (English Rate).
Keeps good in any Climate. Free from Animal Fat.
Private report from Limassol, Cyprus, states:—"I have never found anything to come up to it for neuralgic and rheumatic pains."
Numerous other Testimonials have been received from all parts of the World.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, Eng.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1896.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	15th Feb.
B.I. CARTHAGE	6280	M. De Horne	22nd "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	29th "
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
B.V.L. GANGES	4786	T. F. Creery	14th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† SUTLEJ	4204	A. Symons	28th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5937	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† CLYDE	4186	H. T. Weichell	11th "
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	18th "
B.V.L. SUTLEJ	4202	A. Symons	25th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Caledonia," (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only Hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th November, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 60	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Rellen	4,361	350	7th Feb. 96
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,353	350	7th March 96
MARIA TERESA	V. Gherzmann	3,012	350	7th April 96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

Including Wine or Beer Supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
KLEKTRA		3,185	350	21st Feb. 96

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA for Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 1, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
OCEANIEN	4259	C. Schmitz	21st March 1896.
ERNEST SIMONS	5639	C. Delarroix	18th April "
YARRA	4255	C. de Manbeuge	16th May "
SYDNEY	4232	C. Aubert	13th June "
CALEDONIEN	4232	C. L. Blanc	11th July "
MELBOURNE	4600	C. Bourdon	8th August "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE. JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
SALAZIE	C. Chevalier	4,255	12th Feb. 1896.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia transhipped at Colombo.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The s. s. "ALPHEE" will LEAVE, on or about the 13th February.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

The s. s. LA SEYNE will leave Bombay on 11th February for KURRACHEE, ADEN and MARSEILLES in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar, Madagascar and Mauritius.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta, BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
London Agents.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing Offices, Typefoundry. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 15th February, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 15th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 15th February, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on or about the 13th February, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, about the 11th February, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,860 tons, about the 11th February, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,028 tons, about the 15th February, calling at Mahe (Seychelles,) Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 8th February, 1896.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and all information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & CO., London

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. VINCENZO FLORIO ..... 5th March 1896
S.S. Duc. BALDUINO ..... 2nd April 1896

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 500.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 160.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 6th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 6, 1896.

THOS. COOK AND SON, BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

TAKE NO MEDICINE FOR A COUGH OR COLD BUT KEMP'S COUGH SYRUP, AND YOU MAY RELY ON A SPEEDY CURE.
FINER THAN ANYTHING IMPORTED. DOES THE WORK QUICKLY AND WELL.
Re. 1 Per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S TIES.

LATEST WEST END SHAPES AND DESIGNS FOR GENT'S NECK WEAR.
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!!
NEW SHIRTINGS
JUST ARRIVED.
CAMBRICS. A Splendid Assortment of the latest Designs, Blue, Pink, Mauve, Stripes and &c.
OXFORD MATTS. The New Soft Material, White, Blue, Pink, Mauve, and Fancy
SOFT GAUZES. All the New Colours.
THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, BOMBAY.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.'S SALE.
GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.
MADE TO MEASURE.
AT SALE PRICES
SMART TWEED SUITS,
Usual price Rs. 38, Reduced price Rs. 29-8.
COLORED FLANNEL TROUSERS,
Usual price Rs. 8-8, Reduced price Rs. 6-12.
TWEED TROUSERS,
Usual price Rs. 13-8, Reduced price Rs. 10-8.

CONSTANT COMPLAINTS are made of the BAD CONDITION in which some imported medicines reach consumers in India.
ESPECIALLY is this the CASE
With preparations of Sarsaparilla, and those who habitually use this invaluable remedy are strongly recommended to purchase only
KEMP'S EXTRACTS
KEMP'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.
Rs. 2-4, Rs. 4, and Rs. 7-8 per bottle.
KEMP'S IODISED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.
Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8, and Rs. 8-8 per bottle.
BOTH ARE prepared in the Company's Laboratory. From the finest Jamaica root—by the most approved scientific methods—and under highly skilled and most careful supervision.
WILL ALWAYS be found SWEET, PURE, FRESH.
Fluid and in finer condition than any imported preparation of the Drug.
Specify Kemp's and take no substitute.
Beware of Poisonous and Injurious Blood Medicines.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WE STOCK now the following well-known Brands:—

VIAL FILS	Fronsac	Claret.
"	Pauillac	"
"	Pontet Canet	"
LION and FILS GASTON & Co.'s fine peg		Brandies.
FISSE THIRION & Co.,		Sillery.
"	White Cord	High class
"	Gold Seal	Champagne
GABRIEL DUBOIS & Co.'s × × ×	old Liqueur Brandy.	

CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL.....Bombay.
FOUNTAIN HOTEL .....Mahableshwar.
CHIKALDA HOTEL.....Chikalda, Berar.

SERRAVALLO'S
FERRUGINOUS QUININE,
THE
GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC
OF
PERUVIAN BARK and IRON.
OVER 300 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,
Notifying its great strength-giving properties and at the same time being of an
EXQUISITE TASTE.
Price per Bottle, Rs. 2-8. Per Dozen, Rs. 24.
SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

IN THE NEW YEAR
You may want a STIMULANT and PICK-ME-UP—and you can get nothing to equal
KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.
A skilful combination of the most valuable tonics known to the scientific world.
PLEASANT to the PALATE.
MAY BE TAKEN AS A LIQUEUR AFTER MEALS.
Invaluable in all Nerve Complaints and to those recovering from severe illness, as well as those who want only an occasional stimulant.
FAR AHEAD OF ANYTHING IMPORTED.
Rs. 3 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.
HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms 275 per year.
Application to
Dr. GLOEL.
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.
FOR SALE.
ONE new English-built CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.
One new English-built Half C. Spring CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.
One new English-built Half C. Spring Light Victoria with front seat, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.
One new double-seated, circular-fronted, side-light BROUGHAM, with Rubber-tyres, suitable for one or pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.
Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers. HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.
FURNITURE of the latest Designs for SALE or HIRE, and also Made to Order.
A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per Bag.
Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

GEMMED RINGS.
AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA

MILITARY SIGNALLING OR RIFLE RANGE CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds or fractions of a second.
In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped, and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.
We have now introduced a Chronograph Watch, having the most reliable movement possible in the most simple form with a view to bringing a thoroughly First Class accurate, reliable and Safe Chronograph Watch within a reasonable price, and in offering this Watch to the public, we do so in the fullest confidence that it will give the utmost satisfaction and do credit to our recommendation.
DESCRIPTION.
Nickel Silver Case crystal face, bold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph action, having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extremes of temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.
CHRONOGRAPH ONLY.
We have also a Chronograph without any Watch, but having the new triple action on the winding Coronet and having also a minute recorder which we offer for Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., CHEMISTS
By SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. LORD SANDHURST.
DISPENSING ESTABLISHMENTS
UNDER THE CHARGE OF
QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMISTS.

BOMBAY—	POONA—
HEAD OFFICE: NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDING, FORT. VICTORIA HOUSE, BYCULLA, AND CUMBALLA HILL.	TEMPLE HOUSE, CAMP, AND BOODHWAR PEIT, CITY.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!
Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.
F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.
HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.
HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plated Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.
OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN, EXCELLENT FINISH, AND MODERATE PRICE.
Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.
RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER.
TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.
HAMILTON & COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

BAHADUR CIGARS.
PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.	BAHADUR REGALIAS.
BAHADURS No. 4.	BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

BAHADUR REEDS.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS.
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE THESPIAN CLUB.

PATRON—H. E. THE GOVERNOR

Will produce at the

GAIETY THEATRE

ON

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, THE 11TH AND 14TH FEBRUARY,

AT 9-15 P.M., AND

ON

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, THE 15TH FEB. AT 3-30 P.M.

THE ABSURDLY FUNNY

ECCENTRICITY

IN 3 ACTS,

THE WEDDING MARCH,

BY

W. S. GILBERT

NEW SCENERY! NEW DRESSES!!

MUSIC!! DANCING!!

Box Office at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,

PRICES:

Stalls and Seats in Box 8 ..... Rs. 4
Second Seats ..... " 2
Back Seats ..... " 1

For the Matinee on Saturday the prices for Stalls and Seats in Boxes will be Rs. 3 only.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price to back Seats.

S. S. "WORSLEY HALL"

ARRIVED ON 8TH FEBRUARY, 1896.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 8th February, 1896.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Shams Marzil, Hummam Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th February, 1896, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' report and audited Balance-Sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1895.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To elect a Chairman of the Board for the ensuing year.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 8th February, 1896.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 19th February, both days inclusive.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned for constructing the New Buildings of the Bank of Madras on the North Beach Road, Madras, up to the 3rd March 1896.

2. Printed Copies of the form of Contract to be entered into by the successful Tenderer, the specification and Schedule of quantities may be had on application to the Bank at Rs. 1 per copy.

3. A set of the plans of the building may be seen at the Bank, but on no account can any of them be removed from the Bank, nor can any of them be copied.

4. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit in Cash or Notes of Rs. 500, or a Government Promissory Note of that amount as earnest-money.

5. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for construction of New Bank Buildings."

6. Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

7. Tenders will be opened by the Undersigned at his Office in the Bank at 12 o'clock Noon on WEDNESDAY the 4th day of March, 1896, in the presence of the Tenderers or of such of them as may choose to attend.

8. The Bank does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and no reason will be given by the Bank for rejecting any Tender.

9. In the event of the party whose Tender is accepted failing to execute the required Contract within seven days from the date on which the acceptance of his Tender shall be communicated to him, his earnest-money will be forfeited to the Bank as compensation for such breach of Contract.

10. The Deposits of unsuccessful Tenderers will be returned to them within 10 days after the Tenders have been opened.

11. Parties tendering are requested to give their names and addresses in full.

J. MATHESON, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Madras, Madras, 10th February, 1896.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,

(OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB),

BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

‡‡ SPECIAL REGARD FOR 11 DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the

ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT, SPLENDID CONDITION, PUREST TOBACCO.

	Per 100. Rs. a.
ROYALS	4 0
TRABUCOS	3 12
COQUETAS	3 8

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.

Torpedo Specials No. 1.

Rs. 3-4 per Box of 50.

VEVEY CHEROOTS.

(Direct from Switzerland.)

Vevey Fins	Rs. 10-8 per box of	250
Vevey Flor Finas	" 6-8 "	100
Vevey Courts	" 6-0 "	120

An entirely new line in the way of SMOKES.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3,

AND

"BAHADUR TORPEDOS."

"SPOTTED DOGS,"

"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"

"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.

By Direct Importation.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

KOP'S BEER

NON-ALCOHOLIC)

Is gaining in favour in India as a sound, safe and very palatable Beverage. Sales constantly increasing.

Rs. 7-0 for Qts.; Rs. 3-12 for Pts.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH!

THOUSANDS TURNED AWAY ON SATURDAY EVENING AND 5,000 HUMAN BEINGS, ON THE INSIDE.

A VERITABLE TRIUMPH,

Exceeding Every Expectation, Achieved by

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS

AND

ROYAL MENAGERIE.

AN EXCITED AUDIENCE!
A BRILLIANT AUDIENCE!
AN ENORMOUS AUDIENCE!
A GREAT REPRESENTATIVE AUDIENCE!
A WILDLY ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCE!
GENUINE EMPHATIC APPLAUSE!
BRILLIANT DEMONSTRATIONS OF DELIGHT!
LOUD, LONG LASTING LAUDATION!
ROARS OF HILARIOUS MERRIMENT!
HURRAHS! ENCORES! RECALLS!

A GRAND EXHIBITION

"ENDORSED BY THE PUBLIC AND ENTIRE PRESS OF BOMBAY."

A Gigantic success from beginning to end.

EVERYONE DELIGHTED;

THE OLD STORY RETOLD:

That the united efforts of our truly Great Company have never been equalled.

LOCATION OF OUR PAVILIONS ON THE MAIDAN.

"SPECIAL NOTICE."

Doors open at 8 P.M. Commence at 9 P.M.

NO HALF PRICE AT EVENING SHOWS.

FAMILY MATINEES.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Children and Servants half price to all parts of Circus.

Door open at 3 p.m. Commence at 4 p.m.

Seats at MITCHELL'S Cigars Store, Medows Street.

☞ All Matinee Programmes are a Facsimile of the Evening ones and in no way curtailed.

CHAS. B. HICKS, Representative. ROBERT LOVE, Manager.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,

OPPOSITE MAIN ENTRANCE, PRINCE'S DOCK.

By kind permission of the respective COMMANDERS.

A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

will be given, in Aid of the above Institute by the MEMBERS of the Pursers' Department of the S. S. "Carthage" and "Ganges."

ON TUESDAY, 11th FEBRUARY, 1896.

Admission Reserved Seat ..... Rs. 2.
" Unreserved " ..... " 1.
" Back Seat " ..... as. 8.

Tickets can be had on Board the S. S. CARTHAGE, S. S. GANGES and from the MANAGER, Seamen's Institute.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "IDZUMI MARU."

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "IDZUMI MARU," ARRIVED from CHINA and JAPAN, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Captain CLARK, the Steamer's Surveyor, will attend every Morning to Survey Damages, &c., and no Claims of any kind whatever will be entertained after the Departure of the Steamer.

TATA & SONS, Agents, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Victoria Buildings: Fort, Bombay, 8th February, 1896.

"BOLLINGER" CHAMPAGNE 1892,

IS THE FINEST VINTAGE OF THE CENTURY,

SURPASSING THE SPLENDID WINES

of '72, '74, & '80.

MANUFACTURERS' EXCHANGE,

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

CYCLES! CYCLES! CYCLES!

A SINGLE MACHINE at WHOLESALE PRICES.

1896 PATTERNS with all latest improvements built with large tubes of light gauge as exhibited at the CRYSTAL PALACE SHOW, December 1895.

A SINGLE MACHINE AT FULL WHOLESALE PRICE.

MANUFACTURERS' EXCHANGE, Apollo Street, Bombay.

TYPE-WRITING MACHINES.

The fastest, the simplest, and the most durable.

A SINGLE MACHINE at WHOLESALE PRICE.

MANUFACTURERS' EXCHANGE, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WINE and SPIRITS of Superior Brands.

A SINGLE CASE at FULL WHOLESALE PRICE.

MANUFACTURERS' EXCHANGE, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.

LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies, LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 50 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD., Chief Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF PADOW AND FATEMARI.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., Bombay, and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Kaloo Poonajee Kangutkar Bhundari, Gungaram Kaloo Kangootkar Bhundari, and Shivram Tamboo Kungootkar Bhundari, Insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 4-30 p.m., at the Carnac Bunder (Lakdi Bunder) near Mody Bunder coal depot.

One Padow "Venkteshprasad," No. 10644 of burthen of 149 Bombay candies and 14 maunds, in the state now lying at Mirza Fakir Baig.

One Fatemari "Luxumi," No. 11918, of burthen of 208 Bombay candies and six maunds, in the state now lying at Mody Bunder.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 10th February, 1896.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of Hink's Lamps advertised to take place TO-DAY is POSTPONED till MONDAY, the 17th instant.

BONA-FIDE.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. W. P. Sayres, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., at 1 p.m. sell by Public Auction, at Sankli Street, Byculla, the personal effects, household furniture, jewellery, old coins, postage stamps, and very valuable library, comprising Early Records of Travel, Manners and Customs of the People of India and the East, with rare engravings and maps, works on Natural History, Voyages and Travels and Miscellaneous Literature, by Standard Authors. A magnificent set of Mrs. Inchbald's "The Theatre," British, Modern, and Old Plays, &c., &c.

Catalogues of books are published and the property is on view.

N.B.—Jewellery, stamps and coins can be seen at Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, Solicitors, at their office, at Tamarind Lane, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HINK'S NEW TABLE AND HANGING KEROSINE LAMPS.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tamarind Lane, Fort, by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor—

One invoice of Hink's table and hanging kerosine lamps, reading lamps, bracket lamps with mirror, hall lanterns, wall lamps, glass founts, fancy globes, green shades, &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers, and is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF Valuable Furniture, Glassware, Plated ware, Crockery ware, Piano, &c., At Malakhoff Lodge, No. 1, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 29th March.

The Property of JOHN A. DOUGLAS, Esq.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 10th February, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THISDAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 mahogany square pianoforte by Richard Lipp.
2 English iron safes on stands.
1 English grinding machine.
1 large-size musical box with bell and drum.
1 gold hunting watch by Webster Cornhill, London.
1 30" mercator stove or cooking range with 2 hot closets 26" high covings and plate rack with 4 rings for holding cooking utensils.
1 case 3½ doz. hammocks.
2 cases, 28 doz. glass arms.

A quantity of household furniture consisting of sofas, chairs, camp and writing tables, marble table and teapoys, cabinet, ornament stands, cots, clothes press, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, meatsafe, clothes basket, glass and crockeryware, etc.

A number of zinc-wire and tin double-seated perambulators.

On account of the concerned, ex s. s. Leander from London—

318, W. L. and Co. 1 and 3, 2 bales each about 5 cwts. white spun yarn damaged by sea-water.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 strong serviceable landau.
1 light dog-cart.
1 second hand vis-a-vis, very little used.
1 grey Arab horse, about 7 years, 14-1½, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Surat cow giving 6 seers of milk daily.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF COFFIN FURNITURE

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. at their Rooms THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m. on account and at the risk of Messrs. W. H. Brewer and Co.

3 cases of coffin furniture, consisting of fringes, tassels, plumes, brassware, wreath cases, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND SILVER FRUIT SPOONS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, as administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Goverdhundass Purmanundass, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., the undermentioned watches and spoons on account and at the risk of Mrs. C. SUPERI—

1 gold half-hunting watch by John Barrell.
1 gold open-faced watch.
1 ladies' gold watch, studded with diamonds.
1 ladies' gold pendant watch, studded with diamonds.
2 ladies' gold open-faced watches.
2 ladies' gold half-hunting watches.
3 ladies' silver open-faced watches.
2 silver open-faced reliance watches.
7 silver Waterbury watches.
1 set of 4 silver fruit spoons and 1 strainer in case.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 410 BALES OF GREY CLOTH.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Manshanker Vajeshanker, and on account and at the risk of Trevelyan Dossabhoy Thakersey, the undermentioned 410 bales of grey cloth:—

Jacob Sassoon Mills.

73 bales chudders.
90 bales dhoties.
20 bales T. cloth.

E. D. Sassoon Mills

30 bales chudders.
68 bales dhoties.
32 bales T. cloth.

Alexandra Mills.

8 bales chudders.
9 bales T. cloth.

Morarjee Goculdas Mills.

5 bales chudders.
3 bales T. cloth.

Jewraj Balloo Mills.

69 bales dhoties.

SALE OF 32 BALES GREY MEXICAN T CLOTH.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Veljee Devjee, and on account and at the risk of the purchaser Ezekiel Ezra Elisha *alias* Ezekiel Ezra Elisha Sassoon, of Military Square Lane, Fort.—

Ex s s Hispania.

V D 5387-90—4 bales 400 pieces grey Mexican T cloth, No. 5299.

Ex s s City of London.

V D 5410-15—bales 595 pieces grey Mexican T cloth, No 5299.

Ex s s Clan Murray.

V D 5416-20—5 bales 500 pieces grey Mexican T cloth No 5299.
V D 5430-24—5 bales 501 pieces grey Mexican T cloth, No 5299.

Ex s s Clan Macrae.

M K 188-200—12 bales grey Mexican T cloth, No. 3299.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction,

Suit No. 140 of 1894.

Motichand Haruckchand and Choonilal Motichand, Plaintiffs versus.

Manekchand Kapoorchand ..... Defendant.

In pursuance of directions contained in the consent decree made herein on the 11th day of July, 1895, and under instructions from the defendant abovenamed, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m. the undermentioned valuable jewellery, on account and at the risk of the abovenamed plaintiffs, viz:—

2 bhikhvalis, containing 4 emerald beads and 2 diamond beads.
1 jadav choodo containing 8 diamonds, ruby, and emerald bangles.
1 brilliant galaband (necklace).
1 pearl necklace containing 29 pearls and 9 ruby beads.
1 brilliant and ruby necklace.
4 diamond bangles.
1 emerald bead weighing about 121 rutties.
1 pair pearls (mucal) weighing about 23½ rutties.
21 ruby beads weighing about 36 rutties.
1 diamond and ruby neckl ce.
1 diamond and ruby watch chain.
12 emerald beads weighing about 41½ rutties.
3 pearls out of a bunde of 43.
1 gold hook.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE DUNCAN ROAD OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees Motiram Govun and Moorar Govun and on account and at the risk of Gomabai, widow of Bhawanjee Nana and Jagoo Bhawanjee and Mahrotee Bhawanjee, the heirs and legal representatives of the late Bhawanjee Nana, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 12th day of February 1889, and in the indenture of further charge, dated the 8th day of January 1894, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Government ground with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon situate on the western side of Duncan Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 132 and two-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1805, new No. 8936, old survey No. 91 and new survey No. 4781 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under old No. 15 and now under C ward, No. 7403 and Street No. 105, and bounded on the east by the said Duncan Road, on the west by a sweepers' passage, on the north by the house of Hurribhai Keshav Chandavalla, and on the south by the house of Munchharam Pitamberdass.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN NORTHBROOK STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from Mr. E. C. Watkins, Trustee of the Indenture of Trust, dated the 12th August 1892, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th March 1896, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situated on the east side of Northbrook Street (formerly called Portuguese street) in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 430 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2727, 2731, 2734, 4899 and 2939 and new No. 9742, and new survey No. 5610 and by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under ward C, No. 7757, 7758 and 7759 and Street Nos. 221 and 227 and bounded on or towards the west by the said Northbrook Street on or towards the east by a Sweepers' passage on or towards the north by the property of A. J. De Souza, and on or towards the south by the property of Miran Fakir Baig.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. Furdunjee P. Pavri, solicitor for the said trustee, at his office, No. 82, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th February, 1896.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,

9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000

DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON,

BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION, 1896,

INCLUDING

CEYLON AND OTHER CROWN DEPENDENCIES IN ASIA.

EARL'S COURT, LONDON, S. W.

PROPRIETORS:

THE LONDON EXHIBITIONS, LIMITED.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL:—IMRE KIRALFY.

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JAMES MARSHALL FRESHWATER, Esq.

SECRETARY:

HERMAN HART, Esq.

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His Grace The Duke of Newcastle.
The Marquis of Ailesbury.
The Earl of Warwick and Brooke.
Colonel, The Earl of Dundonald.
Earl of Cranbrook, G.C.S.I.
Viscount Sidmouth.
Viscount Cross, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
Lord Auckland.
Lord Harris, G.C.I.E.
&c., &c., &c.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

THE great success attending the EMPIRE of INDIA EXHIBITION of 1895, has induced the Directors of The London Exhibitions, Limited, to hold another, even larger and far more elaborate, Exhibition of the economic wealth of our great Eastern Dependencies, during the Season of 1896.

At the forthcoming Exhibition, every endeavour will be made to present in a most complete manner, the Products and Manufactures, Arts and Industries, of the different parts of India, as well as those of Ceylon, Burmah and other Asiatic Dependencies.

The Exhibition of 1896 will be opened early in May next, for a period of about five months, and will be held at the Earl's Court Exhibition Grounds, which cover an area of over 22 acres.

The three main Exhibition Buildings are fine examples of Indian architecture and are surrounded by beautifully-designed Gardens, with a Lake on which electric Launches carry visitors to and fro. The best Military Bands will perform throughout the day, and at night thousands of electric and other lights lend enchantment and brilliancy to the scene. Restaurants and Buffets are plentifully provided in convenient places. In brief, the excellent arrangements which tended to make the Exhibition of 1895 one of the most attractive public resorts in the Metropolis, will be maintained and augmented for 1896.

Diplomas will be awarded for excellence of exhibits.

Few Exhibitions ever held in London have offered greater advantages to exhibitors, and it is intended to make this series of Exhibitions unequalled in this respect. In proof of the appreciation of the efforts made by the Directors of The London Exhibitions, Limited, it may be stated that though the Exhibition of 1895 did not open until the 30th May, it was visited in less than five months by 2,141,926 persons.

Intending Exhibitors may obtain all particulars on application to the Bombay Office, Hummum Street, Fort.

R. A. WILLIS, Agent

For THE LONDON EXHIBITIONS COMPANY.

PURE LIQUEFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS.

THE CLUB SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE DOMESTIC SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE SHIKARI SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE CAMP SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE HOUSEHOLD SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE SIMPLEX BOTTLE CLEANING MACHINE.
THE BERKFELD FILTER.

ALL MINERAL WATER REQUISITES.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

THE

SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

GOOLAM HOOSEIN AMIRUDIN, Market Agency, 6, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS £10,695,969
REVENUE ..... £ 2,650,872

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES.

Accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.

For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS...£4,456,573
TOTAL FUNDS..... £8,406,405

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES at MODERATE RATES.

BONUSES on Life Policies in the participating Class have amounted to as much as 35s. per cent. per annum at the last three quinquennial distributions.

For Rates apply to the Agents,

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A., Secretary.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HUNGARIAN WINES.

THE only WINES which have a Government Guarantee for being Pure Grape Juice, SOLD AT GROWERS' RATES, are the best Wines imported in India. Trial solicited.

For Particulars and Prices apply to

THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT, Commercial Museum Agency,

S. J. TELLERY & Co., Agents, 24, Medows Street, Bombay.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC.

Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever, which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only! Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbach, Parel, Bombay. Price 12 annas per bottle; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8.

It is most efficacious and quick in its cure.

A. C. CLARK, Captain, Colaba. Lloyd's Surveyor.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks. Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

DUSTERS.

FOR very superior CHECKED DUSTERS, Apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Size ... 28 in. by 28 in. ... Rs. 1 8 per dozen.
" ... 36 in. by 36 in. ... " 3 0 "

The above are the best Dusters to be had for the money anywhere.

Samples FREE. Special terms for orders of six gross and upwards.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0. Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on TUESDAY, the 11th February, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 20th February, 1896, at 6 o'clock P.M.

W. WEBB, Honorary Secretary.

13th January, 1896.

ANY BUSINESS FIRMS in Bombay wishing to have their Telegraphic Address and the code employed, entered in LLOYD'S REGISTER of BRITISH and FOREIGN SHIPPING will kindly communicate with the undersigned:—

Shipowners, Shipbuilders, Boiler-makers, Engineers, or Insurance Agents, or Brokers, or any firms having direct business with Shipping are separately entered in the Register without charge.

A. C. CLARK, Surveyor to Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping.

Bombay, 4th February, 1896.

THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.

BY JOHN O'NEILL.

IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.

THE First Volume of this work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East, has been already published.

The death of the Author in January last delayed the publication of the Second Volume which, with the Index, is now in the press.

The Two Volumes form an unrivalled collection of the Primitive Beliefs of the Aryan, the Yellow, the Red and the Black Races and the Origins of World Myths, collated and focussed by an accomplished scholar and man of letters.

Volume II. with the Index, will be sold to registered Subscribers at 18 shillings net each with order.

Volume I. which forms a handsome large 8vo. book of 582 pages, with Illustrations, will be sold, with Vol. II., the net price of the two Volumes being £1-16s. with order.

As soon as Vol. II. is issued the price of the complete work WILL BE RAISED, to £2-12-6.

Subscriptions to be sent to the publisher, DAVID NUTT, 270-271 STRAND, LONDON, E.C., or to the MANAGER "Bombay Gazette" office, Fort Bombay.

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"Your publisher sent me your book (beautifully printed and I have been reading it in wonder at the immensity of reading which must have gone to it, and the labour of arrangement and the whole body of thought and industry in its composition."

F. GRE

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Marriage procession at Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim's residence, Khoja Moholla, 4-30 p.m.
First Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Union Prayer meeting, 5-45 p. m.
Royal Yacht Club dance.
Transport Pavonia arrives from Mauritius.
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Bombay and Idzundmaru entered the dock on Saturday and the steamer Azamor left it on Friday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Worsley Hall entered the dock on Saturday; the steamers Booldana, Thames and Vindobona left it on Friday, and the steamer Letimbro on Saturday.

HINDU FAIR.—The annual Hindu fair, known as the Mahashivratree Fair, will be held to-morrow (Tuesday), at Walkeshwar and Babulnath Temples.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, Mauritius, Reunion and Madagascar, per extra s. s. La Seyne, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., to-morrow (Tuesday).

POCKET CALENDAR.—Messrs. F. Fischer and Co., importers, send us a very neat and useful pocket book and calendar for 1896, issued by Messrs. Valentine and Co., for whose varnishes they are the agents.

REPORTED THEFT AT THE GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Mr. G. C. Mellor, proprietor of the Gymkhana Hotel, has reported to the police the theft of a quantity of liquor and cigars, of the collective value of Rs. 47-8, from the billiard room, some time during Thursday night.

ORGAN RECITAL.—An organ recital with vocal and instrumental selections will be given in St. Thomas' Cathedral on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 18th instant, at 5-45 p.m. A collection will be made in aid of the funds of the Indo-British Institution.

AN AFTERNOON PARTY.—To meet the Honourable Sir Charles and Lady Farran, Mr. K. N. Kabraji and his daughters, and Master Kabraji, have arranged for an "afternoon party" to be given on Wednesday, the 19th instant, in the beautiful mansion belonging to Mr. Noor Mahomed Jairazbhoy Pirbhoy, on the Pedder Road. Invitations have already been issued.

CHILD SERIOUSLY INJURED BY A FALL.—Ramchunder Naroo, a Hindu lad, aged three years, residing with his parents on the third storey of a house at Lohar Chawl, while playing near a window, on Friday afternoon, accidentally fell out of it on to the road below, a distance of about twenty-five feet, sustaining injury to the head. The child was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for treatment.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" CALENDAR.—This useful annual has been issued somewhat later than usual this year, in order to allow of the Army and other lists being brought right up to date. The delay, however, will be the more readily forgiven since various improvements have been made in an already excellent compilation, both as regards its general get-up and the classification and fulness of its contents. It is a very complete work of reference, and is a most useful deskeratum for the office desk.

MARVELLOUS FEATS OF MEMORY.—On Saturday afternoon, at the Novelty Theatre, under the patronage of a large number of leading citizens of Bombay, Pandit Narayan Mantaji Sukhatankar, who is seventy-two years of age, gave a public exhibition of his wonderful powers of calculations. He solved a number of complicated questions with extreme rapidity and accuracy. In the space of a few minutes he solved a number of questions in arithmetic and algebra, while engaged in playing a game at cards. He talked freely meanwhile, and at the end of the game repeated correctly seven of the questions which were read out to him before the game began.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, on Saturday evening, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital touching the death of a Parsee carpenter named Merwanji Cooverji, aged fifty-five years, residing at Coppersmith Street, Mazagon, and employed as a carpenter on board the steam-ship Bombay, now lying in the Prince's Dock. About 9 o'clock, on Saturday morning, Merwanji was standing on a plank on the tween deck, turning a bolt with a spanner, when the spanner suddenly slipped off the bolt, and the result that he lost his balance and fell into the hold, a depth of about twenty-five or thirty feet. He was brought up on deck unconscious and removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The house-surgeon of the hospital stated that death was due to concussion of the brain and of the spine, and a verdict of accidental death in accordance with that evidence was recorded.

FANCY DRESS DANCE.—The annual fancy dress dance in connection with the B. B. and C. I. Railway Parel Gymkhana was held in the Institute, Parel, on Friday night. Mr. Lynch, the master of ceremony, did all that could be desired of him, while Mr. Parker, the honorary secretary, had personally superintended the decorations, &c. The floor was well polished, and the little building of the Railway Institute presented a lively appearance, being tastefully decorated with flags and bunting, while the pillars and arches were concealed under ever-greens and palm-leaves. Some of the fancy costumes were really good, and in some instances originality was well displayed. A native "lascar," ancient oriental princes, Persian Mahomedan merchant, and jockey attracted the attention among the male costumes, while among the ladies, fairy queen of hearts, Spanish dancer, sergeant-Major, and baby looked very pretty. A programme, consisting of twenty-four dances, was gone through to the strain of a well-formed orchestra in a most enjoyable manner, and the gathering broke up at an early hour in the morning.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT DISMISSED.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Gowree Goolam Ghose, a Mahomedan, appeared to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by one Vally Mahomed, a dealer in petroleum. Mr. Kazee Shahabuddin, barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution, while accused was defended by Mr. Rustom B. Paymaster. It appears that complainant's daughter was betrothed to accused's son, but the match was broken off on account of a dispute between the parents of the betrothed couple, and hence the parties lived at enmity with each other for the past twelve months. Complainant alleged that accused came to his house on the 25th ultimo, dragged him out of his room, and endeavoured to pull him downstairs. In spite of the interference of neighbours accused gave a jerk to complainant, and was alleged to have dealt him a few blows. In cross-examination of the complainant by Mr. Paymaster, it was shown that complainant was on the 23rd ultimo sentenced to one day's imprisonment and bound over in the sum of Rs. 50 to keep the peace for six months, and that both parties had on previous occasions appeared in court, charging each other with assault. The magistrate discharged the accused.

SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT'S BROKERS' HALL.—The twenty-first annual meeting of brokers belonging to the Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit's Brokers' Hall was held, on Friday afternoon, in the hall, Mr. Chunilal Motilal presiding. From the report of the directors for the past year, which was submitted to the meeting, it appeared that the affairs of the Hall were improving each year. After many years' disappointment, they had been able, through the generosity of Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart., and the good offices of his son, Mr. Bomanjee, to secure a good building for their purposes, which had now been insured for Rs. 50,000. The total assets, including the value of the building, amounted to Rs. 1,01,270. Messrs. Chunilal Motilal, Byramji Bhikajee Kanga, Amirsey Kachra, Motichand Devchand, Huttonjee Manockjee Runaghar, Harakchand Hunsraj, Shapurjee Burjorjee Bharoocha, and Muncherjee Bhayeji, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. It was resolved to place on record an expression of the extreme regret of the Association at the lamentable death of Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, who took a warm interest in the welfare of the Association. Messrs. Dharamsey Seskurn and Vassonjee Nathoo were re-elected auditors; and the proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

A CHILD DROWNED IN A FOUNTAIN.—A coroner's inquiry was held, on Saturday evening, at the Crawford Markets, on view of the body of Mahomed Dada, a Mahomedan lad, aged three years, residing with his parents in Shaik Abdul Rahiman Street. On Monday afternoon, the deceased lad, while returning home from his uncle's shop at Shaik Abdul Rahiman Street, was missed in the way, and although a search was made, he was not found. The officials and detective police made every effort to trace the whereabouts of the lad, five thousand hand-bills were distributed, information was circulated throughout the town, and telegrams were despatched to Karachee at the expence of the father, but without any success. It was then supposed that the lad had been concealed for foul play. On Saturday afternoon, one Bhagia Subhana, a gardener in the Crawford markets, went to clean the fountain in the compound of the markets and as he removed the ferns, he noticed the body of the lad rising to the surface of the water. The gardener informed the police, and the body was identified by the lad's father, who in his evidence before the coroner stated that he had no enemies. There were no external marks of violence visible on the corpse, which was dressed in the same clothes as the deceased had been wearing when last seen. There is a slope from the parapet wall of the fountain down to the ground, and it is supposed that the deceased might have crawled up. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

THE GHELLABHOY HARIDAS MEMORIAL FUND.—The following further sums have been subscribed towards Ghellabhai Huridas Entertainment Fund. Sums previously acknowledged Rs. 16,950:—H. H. Maharawal Shri Pratap Singjee Goolabsingjee Maharaja of Bansda, Rs. 125; Messrs. Jamsedjee Nusurwanjee Tata, Maganlal Hurgowan, Kalidas Jootha and Munordas Hirkukhchund, Rs. 100 each; Hurmookhrai Anoplukchund, Hurmookhrai Govindram, Guneshlal Sobhagmull, Joharmull Moolchund, Sewaram Khoosalchund, Cursetjee Rustamjee Tanawalla and Nowroji Sorabji Talati, Rs. 51 each; Jamsedjee Maneckjee Kaka, Fazul Jan Mahamed, Haji Ebrahim H. Vaydina, Jumnadas Vithookchandas, Pestonjee Dossabhoy, Manager Silk Mill, and Adumjee Peerbhoy, Rs. 50 each; A Parsee, Rs. 35; Byramjee and D. Bhicajee, Rs 30; S. A. Nathan, Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata, F. Muraglio and Co., Pestonjee Kawasjee, Rustomjee Kawasjee Patel, Tarachund Joharmull, Mooltanchund Busdeo, Chogmull Balkisan, Nursingdas Mathradas, Kesrichund Oodeymull, Agiaram Motilal, Eduljee Nusserwanjee Sethna, Jamsedjee Hormusjee Billimoria, Pirozsha Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, Meherwanjee H. N. Mody, Messrs. Nusurwanjee Jee, jeebhoy and Sons, Pestonjee Kawasjee Solicitor, the Hon'ble Justice Mr. M. G. Ranade, Messrs. D. P. Bhatha and Co., Nusserwanjee H. A. Wadia Eduljee Framjee Aibless Messrs. Khimjee Oodhowjee and Co. T. Moses, Gordhandas Ruttonsey Latee, Lulloobhai Moolchund, Hassumbhai Dalloobhoy Lalchund Jusodanandan, Andrew Murray, Goolam Hoosein Soomar, Geo. 'M'cLaren, Mooltanchund Huzarimull, Futteychund Khoobchund and Nowroji M. Dumasia, Rs. 25 each; Maneckjee Hormusjee Majoo, Furdoonjee Framjee Karaka, Limjee Eduljee Bhajiwalla, Dorabjee Padumsey, and I. S. Khuras, Rs. 20 each; Gordhandas Motiram, Maneckjee Pirozshaw, Govind Babajee, Jeejibhoy Muncherjee Meherwanji, Ardesir Nusurwanjee N. Guzdar, and Dhunjibhoy Kawasjee Oomrigar, Rs. 15 each; Dinshaw Hormusjee Billimoria, N. R. Ranina, Kawasjee Eduljee Patel, Jamsetjee Kawasjee Patel, Gordhandas Mancharam, Pranlal K. Joshipara, Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee, and Sorabjee Framjee Banker, Rs. 10 each; F. R. De Quadros, Rs. 5, total Rs. 19271.

A "NAVJOT" CEREMONY.

ON Saturday evening, the Allbless Baug was the scene of a very gay function in connection with the celebration of the "Navjot" ceremony (that is, of investing a child with the sacred shirt and thread) of Jal Framroze, one of the sons of Mr. Pheroze Kavasji Panthaki. Unless a Parsee child undergoes this ceremony he is not considered a true Zoroastrian, and the ceremony must be performed before he is twelve years of age. The Allbless Baug was beautified with palm leaves, flowers, evergreens, and was lit with chandeliers, globes, and glass-lights, both in the compound and inside the hall, as well as outside with circles, triangles and arches, the effect of the whole being altogether pleasing to the eye. The western verandah of the premises was provided with sofas, chairs, and other seats for ladies and gentlemen invited to witness the interesting function, all appearing in their gay holiday attire. Dustoor Dr. Jamaspjee Minocherjee, high priest of the Parsis, assisted by other priests, officiated on the occasion. The usual prayers having been said by them, the high priest put on Framroze a new shirt and a new thread, with a certain recitation of religious obligations, which the child was also bidden to repeat. This over, several presents of jewels and dresses were made to the boy and his parents by their near relatives and friends. On a raised dais, some of the young ladies came forward and sang several songs to the accompaniment of musical instruments. Mr. Pherozeshah H. Mody was in charge of the harmonium; Mr. N. R. Wacha, the violin; Mr. K. J. Master, the "dilruba;" and J. D. Randelia, the "tubia." The family of the Kabras is a music-loving family; and Mr. K. N. Kabraji's daughters and those of his brother, Mr. B. N. Kabraji, took a prominent part in singing, among those on the dais who sang were: Mrs. Jerbanu D. Bhishah, the Misses Sherbanu, and Tehemina Kabraji, Miss Shirin B. Kabraji, and Master K. N. Kabraji; the Misses Shirin and Ratanbai S. Kapadia, Sunabai S. Wadia, Bai Jerbanu N. Naigamvala; Master and Miss H. Painter; and the Misses Motia, Khorshed, Phiroza, and Jubilee Jamasji Unhocha, the Misses Pheroze and Gulbai N. Kyani, Miss Dina Dinshah Mula Feroze, and Miss Bafai F. Mull Feroze. The floral decorations were supplied by Mr. Rustam Merwan Irani. The words of the songs were supplied in a small printed pamphlet, which had conveniently the hearers in following them. Other songs were improvised by the ladies, and concluded with one or two instruments playing solos. Light refreshments were then served; and before the assembly broke up, Mr. Nanabai R. Ranina thanked those who had taken the trouble to attend the ceremony, and in so doing also thanked Mr. B. N. Kabraji, for he was the first who conceived the idea of performing the "Navjot" ceremony and finishing it with a musical entertainment, the present one being the second one of its kind. The ladies then sang "God Save the Queen" in Gujerati, adapted from the English by the experienced hand of Mr. K. N. Kabrajee.

CHEAP RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS FOR POOR PARSEES.

IT will be remembered that in March last Lady Sandhurst laid the foundation-stone of a block of buildings at Tardeo for the residence of poor Parsees endowed by the munificence of the members of the well-known family of Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart. The block of four buildings has now been completed, and the ceremony of declaring them open would have been performed with the publicity due to the occasion, but owing to the sad death of Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit, all ceremony was dispensed with, and the buildings were formally opened for use by a "jasan" (thanksgiving) ceremony performed by priests in the presence of a few prominent Parsee gentlemen. The honorary secretary read a report in which allusion was made to the irreparable loss sustained by the Parsee community by the sad death of Mr. Framji, who was a great friend of the poor, and who had contributed a large sum of money towards the building fund. The late Mr. Framji manifested his deep interest in the work for providing homes for poor Parsees, not only by subscribing large sums of money, but by personally looking after the carrying out of the project in a satisfactory manner. In the report great stress was laid upon the fact that no deserving fund ever remained un-supported if its wants were properly brought to the notice of Sir Dinshaw, who always extended a helping hand to the poor of his community, and who by his princely munificence won the affection of all the people of his as well as other communities also. The first of the group of four buildings is endowed by the late Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit to perpetuate the memory of his late grandfather, Mr. Maneckji Petit. The second is built at the expense of Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, and bears the name of his late grandmother, Hambaiji, daughter of the late Mr. Jijibhoy Dadabhoy. The other two are built at the expense of the daughters of Sir Dinshaw, and bear the name of their mother, Lady Shakurbai. The cost of these four buildings, including the land on which they are situate, amounts to nearly Rs. 55,000, and the previous sums subscribed by Sir Dinshaw in this connection bring up the total to nearly Rs. 95,000.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THE following is the Parade State of Saturday last:—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
A Coy.	...	2	...	1	2	...	30	35
B "	1	...	...	...	2	1	13	16
C "	...	1	1	...	1	...	21	23
D "	...	1	2	...	3	...	33	41
E "	...	1	2	...	1	...	17	21
F* "	...	1	2	...	4	...	24	31
G "	...	1	...	...	3	...	21	25
H "	...	1	...	...	2	1	28	32
I "	...	...	...	...	2	...	20	22
K " } Cadets.	...	...	1	...	...	...	34	25
L "	...	1	...	1	2	...	66	71
Army Staff ...	...	1	...	2	1	...	6	9
Staff and Band.	...	...	...	...	1	...	29	30
Total.....	1	10	8	5	25	2	338	386

* F Company on the range, attendance counting as a Commanding Officers' Parade.

The following Officers were on parade, viz:—Colonel R. S. Brown, V. D.; Major J. P. Baird; Captains C. Moss (Adjutant), E. F. Nicholson, G. Lund, J. W. Smith, S. Tomlinson, C. E. Palmer, F. W. English, J Leask, and A. F. Soundy. (Paymaster); Lieutenants D. J. Sharp, J. P. Cornforth (Quarter-Master), H. R. H. Wilkinson, and R. G. Snell; 2nd-Lieutenants H. C. Roe, and H. Fein; Lieutenants R. A. A. Jenkins, (Attached) and R. L. Dunlop (Attached).

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

THE following is the handicap allowances and re-sult of the races sailed at 3-35 p.m., on Saturday last:—

Ship's Boats.	Handicapped. M's	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H	M's	Sds
Mabel	10	Mr A Monk	5	5	5
Kaiser-i-Hind's life boat (late Khedive's) ..	Scr	Capt C L Daniels.....	4	57	25
Pleasy's Cutter.	Scr	Condr W H Taylor, R N.....	5	4	5
Magdala Cutter (late Abyssinia's Cutter)...	Scr	Lieut J P Barton, R N	5	4	45
Pigeon's Cutter.	6	Condr M G Cartwright, R N	5	6	35
Olives Cutter ...	Scr	Lieut Finnis, R I M	5	9	45
Bonaventure's Cutter	Scr	Lieut A D Ricardo, R N.....	5	10	40

1st Prize won by Mabel; 2nd Prize won by Kaisar-i-Hind's life boat (late Khedive's). Course sailed No. 9 in the list.

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EVENING ENTERTAINMENT AT BREACH CANDY.

ON Saturday evening, Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, the wealthy Khoja millowner and founder of the Khoja Orphanage, gave an entertainment at his residence, "Pabaney Villa," Breach Candy, in honour of the celebration of his son Goolam Hoosein's marriage. The influential and representative gathering of leading citizens of all nationalities on the occasion fully testified to the universal esteem and regard entertained for Mr. Currimbhoy in this city. The preparations for the entertainment had been going on for several days; and with the experience and under the supervision of Mr. Meherali K. Pudumsey, of Messrs. Khakibhoy Pudumsey and Co., had been made in a truly princely style. The ordinarily matter-of-fact appearance of "Pabaney Villa" had been for the evening transformed into a scene of Oriental magnificence, with such skill and good judgment that most of the European guests were heard to express their admiration of the spectacular effects of the entire arrangements. The bungalow and its environments presented a grand show of light, life, and colour all round. From its situation on high land, it afforded ample facilities for the effective illumination of the sloping garden-grounds, the flower-beds of which had their outlines picked out with innumerable white lights. The trees in the compound were dressed with hundreds of Chinese lanterns intermixed with multi-coloured fairy-lamps. The central promenade in front of the bungalow, where chairs and couches had been placed for the accommodation of the guests, formed a special feature of the arrangements made for the comfort and convenience of the guests. The bungalow itself was ablaze from top to basement with rich crystal chandeliers, fairy-lamps, and lanterns of varied colours, and white lights. The electric light had been freely used. The open terrace in front and its ornamental parapet walls as well as the parapet wall of the roof had their outlines picked out with coloured lights and fairy-lamps, the whole surmounted by a belt of globular emerald green lights of singular brilliance. The guests were cordially welcomed by Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Sheriff of Bombay, the Hon Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, Mr. Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, and Mr. Meherali Mahomed Chinoy, in the main entrance under the porchway, and were escorted to the upper reception-rooms, by Mr. Mahomedbhoy and Mr. Pasabhoy Currimbhoy who stood to receive them at the top of the staircase. For their amusement, the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, stationed in the compound, played a selection of music; and in the upper rooms, several popular native tunes were played on the harmonium. In one of the lower rooms the phonograph and the kinetoscope were freely patronised by several of the guests. For the information of those unacquainted with Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, there stood, in one of the upper reception-rooms, silent witnesses to his numerous benefactions, in the shape of addresses of congratulation which were presented to him barely two years ago in connection with the Khoja Orphanage, for which he contributed the munificent sum of a lakh of rupees, and in connection with schools, dispensaries, dhurmsallas, and other works of public utility founded by him in Cutch and several places in his native country. These addresses, with the silver and ivory caskets and silver cylinders which contained them, were placed in an ornamental show case in the room, and attracted the attention of most of the guests who were thus reminded "en passant" of the benevolent character of their host. The reception rooms were tastefully decorated throughout with evergreens and garlands and festoons of flowers by Mr. Rustom A. Merwan Iranee. At a late hour the guests adjourned to the refreshment tables tempting-ly furnished in the supper-room, and returned thankful to Mr. Currimbhoy both for his hospitality and the rich entertainment provided by him. The distribution of garlands and bouquets of flowers concluded the entertainment at a late hour.

Among those present were the Thakore Saheb of Limree, Kumar Lukheeraj of Morvi, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., His Highness the Aga of Hill, His Highness Aga Jungbt Shah, Sir Jehangir Cowasjee and Lady Jehangir, Prince Samatsingjee of Palitana, the Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Strachey, the Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyebjee, the Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, the Persian Consul-General, the Turkish Consul, Messrs. Lukmidas Khimjee Mandhal Jugbhai, Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. Eduljee Noshirvanjee, Dr. Byramjee Nowrojee, Dr. and Mrs. Da Gama, Dr. Temuljee Bhikajee and Miss Nariman, Raja Shivraj Buludu and Rajа Inder Karan of Hyderabad, Mr. Mirzali Abbas Ali Baig, Oriental Translator, Ressaldar Sayaidoola Khan, aide-de-camp to His Excellency the Governor, Aga Fazulbhoy Shah, Aga Moochool Shah, Aga S. Shah, Raja Shiv Raj Dharamwant, Sirdar Khan Bahadur Mir Abdul Ali, Messrs. Geo. Cotton, H. W. 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ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB CHALLENGE CUP RACE.

THE following is the handicap allowances and result of the races sailed at 2-15 p.m., on Saturday last:—

Yachts.	Handicapped. M's	Sds	Time of Arrivals. 1st round. H	M's	Sds	2nd round H	M's	Sds
1 Melody.....	0	36	3	41	30	5	5	01
2 Red Rose	11	01	3	46	44	5	17	30
3 Jasetta	3	24	3	43	58	5	11	35
4 Klimet.....	Scratch		3	44	37	5	11	40
5 Senta	3	48	3	48	49	5	31	40
6 Eileen	16	9			Broke down.			

Course Sailed No. 1 in the list Reversed.

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FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ON Saturday, at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the same common jury:—

THE FORGERY OF COLONEL HUMPHREY'S PAY-BILL.

Ganesh Shanker Dravid, Ramchandra Shanker Dravid, b rothers, Shridhar Gopal Joshi, "alias" Shrinivas Gangadhur Jog, and Wasudeo Waman Palande were charged with theft as a servant, voluntarily assisting in disposing of stolen property, forgery, using as genuine a forged document, and abetment of the offences. Mr. Scott, instructed by Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; Mr. Allen Daly, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the first three accused; and Mr. Rivett Carnac, instructed by Mr. Velinker, appeared for the fourth accused.

Mr. Evans, one of the jurors, was a few minutes behind time. When he came up,

His lordship said: Try and come up in time.

Mr. Evans: I am sorry I am a few minutes late, my lord.

The trial then proceeded.

Bulwant Ramchandra Dravid, a writer, said that, on the 2nd August last, the second prisoner came to see him at his chawl. Accused lived in Poona, and was a candidate in some Government office. Witness asked him why he had come to Bombay. Accused said he had some business in the Accountant-General's Office, which was not finished. He was staying with the fourth prisoner. Witness did not see accused the following day. On the Cocoanut day, 5th August last, witness saw the first prisoner in Pallao Road. The first accused asked witness if he would do some business for him. Witness said he would do it if he thought proper to do so. Accused said he had got Colonel Humphrey's pay-bill which had been endorsed to Oomer Jamal; and that the second accused had in a hurry gone to Poona. Accused told witness to get the bill from the Accountant-General's Office and cash it at the Bank of Bombay. Witness said he did not know English, and would not be able to read or write if required to do so. Accused said there was no dispute regarding it, and that the token (a copper piece) would obviate any difficulty. The token was shewn and handed to witness, who, however, said he would not be able to do the business, and he went away. Ten or twelve days afterwards, the second and fourth prisoners came to witness's quarters. The fourth accused then left.

Mr. Scott: Was anything taking place at your house this day?

Mr. Daly: I object to the question as a leading one.

His lordship: The question is a wide one, and may be put.

Witness, continuing, said some singing was going on at his place, some devotional singing. The next day the second accused came to witness's place and showed him a letter. Witness said he could not read it. Just then the third accused happened to come in, and looking at the letter at witness's request, he said he had some suspicion about the letter. Oomer Jamal was a rich man, and would not write a letter on such common paper. The prisoners were at the time smoking, and he burnt the letter. Afterwards it was arranged to go to Oomer Jamal's stables and get a form of a letter there. (After some details witness proceeded.) On another occasion, the second and third accused came to witness's place, and the third accused said to witness: "You told me that I should get one-half of the money. You got the money, but now they won't give me one-half." The second accused said the fourth also wanted one-half, and asked "Having taken so much money, am I to receive nothing?" The matter was then left to witness's decision. He told No. 3 to take Rs. 500 out of the money in hand, Rs. 2,250. He did so, and handed the balance to the second. He later took Rs. 300 for himself. The balance went to the first and second accused. No. 3 proposed that the last balance of Rs. 250 should be given to witness. The second accused gave notes for Rs. 250 to witness, who requested him to cause them to be sent to his house at Satara. No. 3 handed to witness Rs. 50 out of his share. The second accused agreed to send Rs. 250 to witness's house at Satara. Nos. 2 and 4 also presented to witness Rs. 20 and Rs. 10, respectively, out of their shares. All then left the place.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac: With your lordship's permission, I will cross-examine first. Your lordship has no objection?

His lordship: No.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac cross-examined the witness:

I want to test your memory. When did you get the letter you spoke of?—I receive many letters in the course of a day. It must have been a month and three weeks ago.

Now, what are you?—I am the editor of a paper.

What is the name of the paper?—"Goorakay;" I started it on Cocoanut day.

Auspicious day! did you lose much money?—I made money and lost some.

How much did you make by it?—Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 a month. (Laughter.) I was also a preacher.

A teacher?—No; I was a preacher for a Sabha.

What did you preach about?—On the subject of cow protection. (A laugh.)

How much did you make?—About Rs. 30, just enough for my livelihood; sometimes more or less.

And sometimes nothing?—Yes; sometimes nothing. (Laughter.)

Have you ever been in jail?—No.

Do you swear?—Yes.

Was a warrant out against you in Satara?—Yes, that was in respect to land-marks in the Forest Department.

What was the charge?—Obstructing public servants in the discharge of their duty.

What was the result?—I was fined Rs. 100.

Was there anything else against you?—No.

Now, be careful; was not there a charge of defamation?—Yes, that was in reference to the paper.

When was that?—About a month or two months ago.

What was the result of the defamation proceedings?—The case was compromised.

On the day of the proceedings, was Mr. Brewin in court?—Yes.

Did he not compromise the case for you?—No.

Now, be careful; was not your apology shown to Mr. Brewin?—I did not show it to him.

Was not your apology shown to Mr. Brewin?—My co-accused shewed it to him.

Did not the parties go to Mr. Brewin's house, and thence to the court-house?—Yes, they went to his house.

Now, did not Mr. Brewin

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The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
(Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India).
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H.E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA
GENERAL LORD ROBERTS;
H.E. LORD WENLOCK, GOVERNOR of MADRAS.

ASTIGMATISM is due to the want of perfectly corresponding symmetry of curvature in the refracting parts of the eye in certain directions. Many persons after failing to obtain glasses to improve their defective vision up to the normal standard, from Goldsmiths, Chemists, or other vendors of spectacles, have resigned themselves to the conviction that further improvement is unattainable. In the majority of such cases ASTIGMATISM would probably be found on proper examination, and the addition of a positive or concave cylinder of the right power at the required angle would confer a delightful revelation. With ladies particularly, astigmatism is often the unsuspected cause of distressing disturbances of the nervous system that entirely disappear when it is corrected by suitable glasses. The necessary lenses, either simple or compound cylindrical, can be manufactured at either of our Factories in India. We are thus enabled, not only to prepare the spectacles within a reasonable time, but to give great attention to the exact adjustment upon which successful results depend

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100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4 0
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Wholesale Agent for India:
STANLEY OAKES,
13-3 Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists.

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SPECIALIST ON DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM,

TREATS all forms of Mental Diseases, (Madness, &c.) Epilepsy, Vertigo, Insomnia, (sleeplessness), Hysteria, Chorea, and Paralysis of Cerebral or Spinal Origin.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross, engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the Bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
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NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
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Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 8.

FURTHER extra allotments of Indian Council Bills were made in London yesterday, say 4½ lakhs on Bombay and 5½ lakhs on Calcutta, at 1s. 2 5-32 to 3-16d., the higher rate showing an advance of 1-16d. on the extreme price obtained for the extra Bills placed since the regular allotments last Wednesday. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 1 15-16d.

The price of Consols in London yesterday remained at 108 1-8; and that of Indian Sterling Loan at 117¾; but French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent higher, at 103¼; with Paris Exchange on London slightly lower, at fcs. 25·22½. Three and a-half Rupee Securities advanced 3-16 per cent. to £62 13-16d.; Bar Silver was 1-16d. higher, at 30 7-8d. per oz. in London; and in New York the metal was 1-8 cent dearer, at 67 3-8 cents per oz. with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent lower, at 4·88 dollars. The weekly shipments of Specie were £60,000 in Silver, and £20,000 in Gold to this port.

To-day, Consols in London have advanced 1-8 per cent. to 108¼; but French Rentes are unaltered, Paris Exchange on London is a centime higher, at fcs. 25-23½. Rupee Paper is 1-16 per cent lower, at £62½. About £175,000 in Gold has been withdrawn from the Bank of England. The market rates of discount have been put up 1-8 per cent., say to 11-8 for short London Bills, and 1¼ per cent. for six months' sight Indian Bank Paper.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 38½s. per 416lbs. buyers, April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market firmer; and Brown Rapeseed at 35s. per 416 lbs. sellers, same shipment to the same ports, market firmer.

A decline of 1-32d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 9-16d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 1-64d. to 1-32d. lower, the extreme quotations being 4 29-64d. for February deliveries, and 4 25 64d. per lb. The price of "Good" Tinnivelly was 1-16 higher, at 4½d. per lb.; but other East Indian Cotton was unchanged in value. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians; Imports 22,000 bales. The market closed quiet; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady. The Manchester market was steady.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday, were 7,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 56,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers was 12,000 bales smaller, at 64,000 bales. The week's Imports were 7,000 bales less, at 68,000 bales. The total Stock had decreased during the week by 3,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,100,000 bales.

Prices in Liverpool have shown no further change to-day, the market closing this afternoon quiet. Surats dull, and Arrivals quiet but steady; Sales 6,000 bales; Imports 36,000. The Manchester Market has remained steady.

In New York yesterday, prices were virtually unchanged, 8¼ having remained the price of ready Mid.-Uplands, while May Futures were a point higher at 8·05 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 21,000 bales, compared with 27,000 bales received on the corresponding day last year, and 21,000 bales the year before.

To-day, beyond a decline of one point in Futures for May, at 8·04 cents, there has been no change in cotton prices in New York. The Receipts are 16,000 bales going against 17,000 bales, and 12,000 bales in the two preceding years, respectively. The cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 5,660,000 bales, compared with 5,540 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

Local spinners have entered our Cotton market to-day, and have bought 3 550 bales, consisting of 2,100 Barsee, at Rs. 200-1¼; 500 Broach, at Rs. 209½-10; 450 Chandur, at Rs. 171-85; 280; Dhulia, at Rs. 174; 200 Khundwa, at Rs. 189½; and 100 Ujein, at Rs. 189; but exporters have taken only 300 Benzal, at Rs. 170; 200 Amreli Ginned, at Rs. 209; and 100 Campthy, at Rs. 185 per candy. The tone of the market has been steady, but prices are all unchanged.

WHEAT remains firm in tone with a fair amount of business reported for shippers' account on the basis of previous rates.

SEEDS have also been taken to a fair extent for export in a steady market, prices of all descriptions beeing unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	9,291 bales.
Wheat	5,983 owts.
Linseed	13,690 "
Rapeseed	786 "
Gingellyseed	8,921 "
Groundnuts	5,641 "
Castorseed	1,514 "
Rice	29,114 "

FREIGHTS.—There has been nothing worth mentioning doing in this market to-day, and quotations in the absence of fresh business are the same as yesterday's.

EXCHANGE opened firm fat 1s. 2 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2¼d. for three months' sight Credits, and advanced 1-32d., all round. A fair amount of re-sales were reported at 1s. 2 7-32d. for Telegraphic, for February-March transfer and a few Merchants' Bills were placed early in the day, at 1s. 2¼d.; but, at the close, the opening rates were again quoted as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 5-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 3-16d.	"
Credits 3 do.	1s. 2¼d.	"
Francs 3 do.	1·50	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to-day at 106½ for Money, and 106 7-16 for Account, but without much doing, the above having also been our closing quotations.

SHARES have been very quiet to-day, the only changes in our list this evening are as follow:—Swadeshi Mill shares have advanced Rs. 10, and Connaught, Colaba Land, and Sun Rs. 5 each; while Lukhmidass, have declined Rs. 7½; Manockji Petit, Rs. 6½; and Queen, Rs. 5; Port Canning shares are Rs. 2½ higher.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, FEB. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 11-16

The Manchester market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	108 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 13-16
Bar Silver	30 7-8

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	56,000	bales.
" " " Surats	700	"
" " Imports of Cotton	68,000	"
" " " Surats		"
" Stock of Cotton	1,100,000	"
" " Surats	33,000	"

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
SUEZ, FEB. 7.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this evening.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 7.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oceana arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, FEB. 8.

Mail steamer Rosetta, from Bombay, arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 8.

10 p.m.	74·3

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 9.

6 a.m.	69·2
10 a.m.	74·0
2 p.m.	81·3
6 p.m.	81·0

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 5th February 1896:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1895-96	17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1895 to 1st February 1896	15,109,300
Balance to be remitted from 3rd February to 31st March 1896	1,890,700

THE INDIAN MUTINY.

A SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED PAPER, DEALING WITH THE MUTINY,
ITS ORIGIN,
ITS DIMENSIONS
AND
ITS MORAL,
BY
SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, G.C.S.I.,
(FORMER GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY),
PART II.
WILL APPEAR IN THE COLUMNS OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OF
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

ROWLAND—February 9, at Fir Tree Lodge, Byculla, Elizabeth Rowland, in her 65th year. Funeral this evening, at Sewree, at 5-3) Friends will please accept this intimation.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

CURZON—January 20, at 4, Carlton-gardens, S W, wife of the Right Hon George N Curzon, M P, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

COTTON—ORME—January 15, at the parish church, Sutton, Surrey, the Rev Edward Bathurst Cotton, M A, youngest son of the late R R Cotton, Esq., Madras Civil Service, to Florence Annette, youngest daughter of the late George Orme, Esq, of the Manor House, Sutton, Surrey.

MARSHALL—MACNAMARA—January 23, at St Branabas Brighton, by the Rev A G L Bowling, Oswald Perceval Marshall (Lieut R N R commanding R M S S Empress of India) son of the late Murray Marshall, The Bridze, Godalming, Surrey, to Nora Wynne, youngest daughter of Lieut Col Macnamara (late R M A), Clarendon Villas, Brighton.

RICK—EDGAR—January 15, at Grafton square Congregational Church, Clapham-common, the Rev Edward P Rice, B A, of the London Missionary Society, South India, to Lillian, youngest daughter of the late Mr William S Edgar, J P, of Coombe Warren, Kingstone-on-Thames, and of Mrs Edgar, of St Anthony, 51, Cavendish road, Clapham-common.

WINTLE—GRANT—January 15, at St Michael's, Blackheath park, Francis William Wintle, of Rakwana, Ceylon, eldest son of William S Wintle, of 63, Oxford gardens, North Kensington, to Agnes Petman, fourth daughter of Thomas Grant, of Shirley House, Maidstone.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1896.

THE appeal filed by the Surat Municipality against the decision of a First Class Subordinate Judge declaring the house-tax to be illegal has been sustained, and Surat has been saved from a sacrifice of much needed revenue on the altar of small technicalities. We were told from Manchester, only the other day, that it would be much better for the Government of India to obtain its revenues by direct taxation rather than by indirect taxation in general, and the cotton duties in particular. But the history of the Surat Appeal case supplies a striking illustration of the fact that, however much superior from the standpoint of the political economist direct taxation may be, it is extremely unpopular in this country. The bitter opposition to which the proposal to levy a house-tax gave rise in Surat, would have been equalled in almost any other up-country station. Disputes of the same kind are constantly occurring in places where attemps are made to reduce octroi dues and obtain revenue by more scientific methods. It is only because the Subordinate Judge of Surat considered that certain technical omissions rendered the house duty illegal, that this particular instance of dislike to direct taxation has been brought prominently before the public. Before the tax in question was imposed the Municipal income was derived from octroi, excise and conveyance duties, tolls, halalkore cess, and license fees. The need for endowing the city with a supply of pure water has been recognised by intelligent residents for years, and in 1890 steps were taken to devise means to raise the necessary funds for the construction of water works. Under the presidency of Mr. Winchester, the then Collector, a Committee was formed for this purpose, and it recommended that the money should be raised by means of loans. The Committee deprecated any increase in the octroi duties on the ground that Government was averse to adding to indirect taxation of that nature, and as an alternative it proposed that the interest and sinking fund to repay the loans should be obtained by a new tax on houses at a certain percentage of their values, based on twenty years' purchase. No further action seems to have been taken until August 1891, when a new Committee was appointed by the Municipality. "With a view to assisting trade," this Committee recommended a partial reduction of the octroi duties, and for the purpose of meeting the deficit thus caused, and to secure a yearly income to pay the interest on the new water-works loan, it recommended a system of "light direct taxation" in the shape of house and property tax. Under the scheme of the Committee both the present value (either actual or assumed) and the original cost were to be taken into account in assessing the properties. The wisdom of bringing the original value of tenements into account in assessing them to the rates may be doubted, especially in the case of a city like Surat, which has an exceptionally large number of big rambling houses built many years ago, whose original value could only be ascertained with great difficulty. It was held, however, that a rental basis was not suited to the circumstances of the ancient trading centre, and therefore assessment on the capital value was proposed.

The scheme propounded by the Committee came before the Municipality for consideration in May 1892, and after some opposition was carried. In accordance with the requirements of the law, objections were invited, and nearly 2,500 of them came in. Some of the ratepayers questioned the power of the Municipality to levy additional taxes, especially a house and property tax, and both the necessity and the propriety of the tax were questioned. The fathers of the petitioners had thrived on water obtained from existing supplies, and they protested that it was not good enough for them also. It would perhaps have been better if the Municipality had at this stage reconsidered the proposal to reduce a tax which, whatever its economic objections, was paid without the slightest demur, and to make up the deficiency thus caused by adding to a new and unpopular impost. It is always well when heavy sums are needed for public improvements to carry the new taxation along the lines of least resistance, particularly when the people regard the proposed improvements as unnecessary. However, the Municipality, on the advice of its official President, adhered to the scheme and asked Government for the opinion of the Legal Remembrancer as to the technical points raised by some of the petitioners. In a resolution, dated October 1892, Government expressed their approval of the capital value principle of assessment as more suitable to the peculiar circumstances of Surat. They advised the Municipality to lose no time in preparing a revised scheme of taxation, trusting that it would find no further difficulty in doing so, as it was now acquainted with the views of Government on the principles involved. The Legal Remembrancer was of opinion that, from a legal point of view, the objections of the petitioners were untenable. The Municipality accepted this advice, and re-adopted the scheme with such technical alterations as had been advised by the Legal Remembrancer. Objections had again to be invited, and this time they numbered 6,283 in all, and bore the signatures of 10,458 persons. No one needs to be told that petitions are by no means decisive evidence of public opinion in India, or indeed in any other part of the world. In the Transvaal, for instance, the Uitlanders a few weeks ago presented to the Republican Parliament petitions alleged to contain the signatures of certain illustrious persons whose conduct subsequent to the recent crisis has not borne out the idea that they are particularly anxious to help the Uitlanders to obtain political rights. The Surat memorials, however, differed somewhat from ordinary documents of that kind, as they were all separate petitions, setting forth the objections of the individual signatories. There was, however, a great sameness about them, and one cannot fail to admire the patience of the three Commissioners, who read the whole 6,283 during the twenty-three days that they were by order of the Municipality laid on the table. Other members found time too short for such a wearisome task, but there is conclusive evidence to show that they bravely grappled with the petitions, and read a sufficient number of them to be well acquainted with the nature of the objections. A special general meeting of the Municipality was held in January 1893, when it was agreed that the objections were invalid, and that the rules previously adopted be forwarded for the approval of superior authority. In the course of a most animated discussion three amendments were proposed, one of them being to the effect that the objections received should be severally considered and disposed of. These amendments were all rejected by considerable majorities.

The refusal of the Municipality to consider the objections individually was one of the principal grounds on which the Subordinate Judge ruled that the house tax had been illegally imposed; since under the Act the Municipality are required on receipt of an objection to any tax "to take such objection into consideration." The decision of the appeal court that this ruling is bad in law, will be welcomed by all who are sufficiently friendly to the cause of local self-government in India to desire the efficiency of our Municipalities. Mr. Justice Parsons pointed out, in delivering judgment, that no one was refused a hearing at the meeting at which the objections were voted upon; all that was refused was the reading and consideration of the petitions separately. But they were voted on as a whole, and this is held by the Court to have been sufficient since the Act is rightly silent as to the amount and quality of the "consideration" to be given to such objections. It would be an intolerable obstruction to the discharge of Municipal business if the law required, what the Subordinate Judge supposed, for in that case a handful of members would be able, by speaking on every petition separately, to rival the worst of the obstructive tactics against which the House of Commons has in recent years had to protect itself by very stringent rules of procedure. It is not necessary to follow in detail the course of events in Surat subsequent to the rejection of the appeals; or to discuss the legal quibbles raised by the opponents of the tax, and concurred in by the Subordinate Judges, but calmly brushed aside by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Parsons. It is sufficient to say that, after the scheme had been still further threshed out and modified in certain minor details, it was submitted to the Governor-in-Council and approved by him in March of last year. In the meantime the work of assessing properties was being proceeded with, and the classification lists were finished in time for the house and property tax to come into force immediately on the receipt of Government sanction. Feeling still ran very high in the matter, and was, we believe, aggravated by a somewhat summary application of the closure when the question of appealing to the High Court against the decision of the Subordinate Judge came up for discussion at a Municipal meeting. The appeal having now been upheld, the Municipality will proceed with the numerous suits that have been filed for the recovery of the house-tax from defaulting owners, unless, indeed, the latter, finding it is useless to struggle any further against the inevitable, pay in the sums due. The protracted dispute and the litigation it caused are to be greatly regretted. The victory of the Municipality is at best a very costly one. The authorities, it is to be hoped, have learned that it is not all clear gain to bludgeon people into paying a house-tax when they prefer to discharge Municipal liabilities in other ways.

IF the purport of the long despatch on the Transvaal question addressed by Mr. Chamberlain to Sir Hercules Robinson be correctly given, the Uitlanders have found a very powerful mediator in their hour of tribulation. With fifty of their leading men undergoing their trial at Pretoria on the charge of complicity in Dr. Jameson's raid, and conspiracy to overthow the Government of the Republic, the assurance of the Colonial Secretary that he endorses their grievances must be as manna in the wilderness. That the Uitlanders have grievances may be taken as admitted. President Kruger has himself acknowledged as much, and has from time to time promised measures of redress. Those promises have not been fulfilled, or only in very small measure, and the delay in fulfilling them has been urged as a justification for the invitation to that Dr. Jameson to come over and help them. The fact, however, that Dr. Jameson himself states that he led his armed police across the frontier to get the Uitlanders their rights, while the Uitlanders asked him to come to save the women and children from massacre, throws some doubt on the entire accuracy of these representations. Colonel Grey, a quite disinterested and impartial observer, who, fresh from Johannesburg, favoured us recently with a discriminating account of the state of parties in the South African Chicago, stated that the agitation for redress of grievances was not "endorsed" by the responsible citizens, and least of all by that part of the community which is really British. The mass were quite content with a system which, whatever its defficiences, left them very much their own masters and free to amass fortunes not in these times to be even dreamed of elsewhere. The agitation seemed to the looker-on to be intended mainly as a means of applying pressure to the Government of Pretoria, with a view to secure concessions and monopolies rather than political or municipal privileges. As a matter of fact, the Government had given Johannesburg a Sanitary Board, which in its attributes and revenue is a municipality. But with £29,000 in its treasury available for the needs of the city, the Board besieged the Government for more concessions. The President had given monopolies for lighting the city and for water-works to Syndicates at the request of the Johannesburgers, who sent up influentially signed memorials strongly vouching for the bona fides of the promoters. The results were disappointing, and the Government was denounced because the city was not properly lighted and the water-supply insufficient. No one needs to be told that petitions are by no means decisive evidence of public opinion in India, or indeed in any other part of the world. In the Transvaal, for instance, the Uitlanders a few weeks ago presented to the Republican Parliament petitions alleged to contain the signatures of certain illustrious persons whose conduct subsequent to the recent crisis has not borne out the idea that they are particularly anxious to help the Uitlanders to obtain political rights. The Surat memorials, however, differed somewhat from ordinary documents of that kind, as they were all separate petitions, setting forth the objections of the individual signatories. There was, however, a great sameness about them, and one cannot fail to admire the patience of the three Commissioners, who read the whole 6,283 during the twenty-three days that they were by order of the Municipality laid on the table. Other members found time too short for such a wearisome task, but there is conclusive evidence to show that they bravely grappled with the petitions, and read a sufficient number of them to be well acquainted with the nature of the objections. A special general meeting of the Municipality was held in January 1893, when it was agreed that the objections were invalid, and that the rules previously adopted be forwarded for the approval of superior authority. In the course of a most animated discussion three amendments were proposed, one of them being to the effect that the objections received should be severally considered and disposed of. These amendments were all rejected by considerable majorities.

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TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

The *Times* states that the arrangements for the future conduct of the affairs of the Chartered Company being provisionally settled, Mr. Cecil Rhodes will leave immediately for Rhodesia, where he will reside.

The transfer of Bechuanaland to the Chartered Company is revoked, and that country will be restored to Imperial rule.

MR. RHODES' INTENTIONS.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes will wait to address the shareholders of the Chartered Company before leaving for the Cape.

He intends to devote himself for the future to the development of Rhodesia, and especially to the speedy completion of Railways.

Only that portion of Bechuanaland, which is contiguous to the Transvaal, will be restored to Imperial rule.

DESPATCH FROM MR. CHAMBERLAIN TO SIR HERCULES ROBINSON.

Mr. Chamberlain has sent a long despatch to Sir Hercules Robinson, in which he fully endorses the grievances of the Uitlanders, and says that a decreasing minority, mostly composed of agriculturists, monopolise the whole Government and the right of taxation, while the great majority, who made the prosperity of the Transvaal, are without a voice in matters. Nevertheless, the despatch adds, neither the British nor the Cape Government in any way foresaw the rising in the Rand or Dr. Jameson's invasion.

In view of meeting the wishes of the Uitlanders without interfering with the interests of the Transvaal, generally, Mr. Chamberlain suggests that President Kruger should establish a scheme of local autonomy for the Rand with power to legislate on local questions, including the taxes, and paying tribute to the Executive.

Mr. Chamberlain invites President Kruger to England to discuss the question.

STATEMENT IN THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, FEB. 7.

In the Reichstag, to-day, Baron Marschall Von Bieberstein, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, said he accepted the responsibility of the Emperor William's telegram to President Kruger.

He further stated that it was not intended to ask for an increase in the Navy during the present Session, but that it would be necessary to increase the German fleet in proportion to the growth of German interests abroad. This, he added, had nothing to do with recent events.

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA FRIENDS.

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 8.

His Imperial Majesty the Czar, in announcing to Prince Ferdinand the despatch of Count Kutusoff to Bulgaria to act as his representative at the baptism of Prince Boris, says that Russia is prepared to forget the past, and restore friendly relations between the two countries.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

BERLIN, FEB. 8.

In the Reichstag, to-day, Prince Hohenlohe, the Chancellor, stated he was informed there was no prospect of the early re-opening of the Indian Mints.

Germany, he said, does not consider it expedient to take the initiative in convoking a Monetary Conference.

UMRA KHAN'S VISIT TO MECCA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 9.

The Government of India have directed that Umra Khan be treated courteously during his journey through India, *en route* to Mecca.

THE ARMY AND INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICES.

Her Majesty the Queen has approved of the Royal Warrant providing for the exchanges and transfers between the Army Medical and Indian Medical Services.

COST OF THE SHAHZADA'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

The cost of the recent visit of Prince Nasrullah Khan to England is approximately £20,000. It is understood the account passes to the Indian Exchequer.

A TERRIFIC DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

RANGOON, FEB. 9.

About ten o'clock, to-day, Rangoon was startled by a severe explosion, the whole town being shaken as if with an earthquake shock. Some time elapsed before it could be discovered what had happened, when it was found that Messrs. Finlay and Fleming's godown on the Pegu River, several miles from Rangoon, had exploded, with from ten to fifteen tons of dynamite. The godown stands in a lovely spot, the nearest houses being a few Burmese huts, about a quarter-mile distant. These, though partially protected by a dense jungle, were much damaged, several being thrown down. The godown, was, of course, wrecked, and a huge hole, some thirty feet deep, was made by the explosion. No lives were, however, lost, the durwans being absent at the time. No cause is assigned to the explosion.

SALE OF SURPLUS BILLS.

The Government of India have now stated the conditions on which they will dispose of the surplus Government funds here. The probable amount available will be announced in November, when competitive tenders will be called for, and no bills for less than two lakhs will be issued. half the premium being payable on allotment. At least half the bills must be taken up by the 31st March, and the balance by the end of April.

THE COTTON DUTIES.

PROPOSAL TO BOYCOTT ENGLISH CLOTH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, FEB. 9.

A very crowded public meeting, representing all the classes, was held, yesterday evening, at the Anandnidhan Theatre, the largest building in the city, under the presidency of Mr. Krishnaji Vasudeo Joshi, one of the pioneers of industrial reform in the Deccan. The meeting expressed respectfully but emphatically their sense of dissatisfaction of the recent re-adjustment of the Tariff Bill, taxing the Excise duty, and reducing the Import duty. The position of the Indian Government in having to sacrifice Indian interests to those of Lancashire was regretted. Speeches advocating the supreme necessity of wearing Indian cloth only were made and pledges taken. Great indignation prevailed. The proceedings lasted nearly three hours, and were very orderly. A few European and Parsee gentlemen were also present. The excitement was immense, and has so convulsed the whole town, that caste meetings and "panchayets" are being held in all parts, pledging to bycott English cloth. The meeting was a very successful one.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE ROYAL BEREAVEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 24.

The cruel blow that has been dealt to the favourite daughter and constant companion of Her Majesty by the wholly unexpected death of Prince Henry of Battenberg has cast a gloom over the nation. The manifestations of sympathy that the melancholy event has evoked are both widespread and sincere. High and low, rich and poor, join in expressing their pity for the bereaved Princess, who has in many ways endeared herself to the people of the United Kingdom and not least of all by her devoted attachment to her widowed mother. If anything were wanting to add to the pathos of the sorrow that has befallen the illustrious household at Osborne it would be found in the truly touching words with which the Queen in the hour of her grief announces her and Princess Beatrice's loss. "The Queen," we are told, "is most deeply afflicted in seeing her beloved daughter's happy life crushed and in losing a most amiable and affectionate son-in-law, to whom she was much devoted." And then we are informed that the Princess "is bearing this awful shock with great fortitude and resignation." At any time such a heavy misfortune would be deeply distressing to the Queen; the trouble must be almost overwhelming, coming as it does before the pain caused to the aged sovereign by the German Emperor can have wholly passed away. Prince Henry himself was not, until the other day, a very familiar figure to the general public. His position necessarily was one of some delicacy, and he lived as unobtrusively as if was possible for him to do. In Windsor, in the Isle of Wight, and at Osborne, where he was well known, he conquered all hearts by his tact, courtesy, and modesty. Though exercising considerable influence over Her Majesty, he abstained from mixing himself up in affairs of State; at any rate, there has never been a breath of suspicion of the sort. The only pressure he ever attempted to exert was in a right direction. To Prince Henry it appears to have been largely due that to the delight of her subjects the Queen has in recent years somewhat emerged from her retirement. Only on the night previous to the arrival of the melancholy tidings from Sierra Leone there were private theatricals at Osborne, and these were to have been repeated on Tuesday evening. We are now able to understand why there was so much uncertainty as to whether the Prince would join the Ashantee Expedition. It now appears that both the Queen and the Princess, especially the former, were opposed to his going. He himself had been pining for military service for some time, and was so persistent in his desire to accompany the force sent to overawe King Prempeh that his wish was reluctantly complied with. As Lord Lansdowne remarked in his speech at Salisbury on Wednesday, Prince Henry had sacrificed his life for his country just as much as if he had fallen on the field of battle. His end, the ex-Viceroy went on to say, was the more touching, because, they knew, he went to the coast of Africa, not because his duty obliged him to go there, but because when he saw others were risking their lives, he was impelled to associate himself with them. That he should have wished to show that he had the same martial spirit as his distinguished brother, the late Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, was not only highly to his credit and will make his memory honoured by Englishmen, but whether in the circumstances his request should have been granted is a matter about which there is a difference of opinion.

FOREIGN POLITICS.

We hear by telegram that the Siamese Agreement is generally approved in India. That statement causes some surprise here, for, although the arrangement effected by Lord Salisbury meets with the cordial approval of the editor of the *Daily News* and the editor of *Truth*, it has not hitherto been warmly praised in other quarters. The *Times* believed that it would be received with a very general feeling of disappointment. It has been so received, but, perhaps, that may be due to the prevailing ignorance as to the geographical and political situation. As to the former the imperfections of the ordinary maps and the varied spelling of the names of places referred to in the agreement make it difficult for any but experts to ascertain exactly what has happened, and the Foreign Office does not assist the general reader, as it might very well have done, by pointing out exactly where this or that town or river is situated. But, perhaps, Lord Salisbury did not wish the British public to know how very far even the Foreign Minister of the most powerful Conservative Government in recent times can go in the way of concession to our rivals. With less than his usual felicity the noble Marquis in his despatch to the Marquis of Dufferin says respecting the retrocession or rather cession of Monging:—"Its extent and intrinsic value are not large, and on account of its unhealthy character it has no great attractions for Great Britain, though her title to it as formerly tributary to Burma appears to us evidently sound."

This is hardly the way one would have thought to bring about better relations with France. But those who growl at our giving up Mongsing and are vexed at the tacit permission given to the French to retain the post of Chantabun do not apparently realise the importance of the convention so far as it relates to that portion of Siam which is comprised within the drainage basin of the Menam and of the coast streams of a corresponding longitude. Mr. Holt S. Hallett, writing to the *Times* on Monday, says that unless this, the most valuable part of the kingdom, is guaranteed to the King by England and France, "it is likely to remain a bone of contention between the two contracting Powers until Germany or some other Power thinks fit to pick a quarrel with the King and annex the only part of his dominions outside the spheres of influence." Well, it is guaranteed to him. They engage "not to enter into any separate agreement permitting a third Power to take any action from which they are bound by the present declaration themselves to abstain." The assumption which some not very-well-informed persons are making that Siam will be furious with the agreement is very wide of the mark. So far from being displeased she will be grateful to Lord Salisbury for the terms he has made on her behalf; at any rate, this is the information that reaches me from a source of indisputed authority in matters relating to Siam. She may not have got all she wants, but she is saved from being bodily annexed to "Greater France"—if the Emperor William is justified in his contention that there is a Greater Germany why not a Greater France?—and to be in an independent position will suit her perhaps better than being added to the Indian Empire as a Feudatory State—a contigency her Government has been contemplating for some time past. It will be noticed that in writing to the British Ambassador in Paris Lord Salisbury says he had hoped to send the agreement before Christmas, but was prevented from doing so by an accidental delay of the signature. The reason of this interpolation is obvious. A not uninfluential section of the French Press are not any more satisfied with the agreement than is the *Times* and other English papers, though of course for different reasons. In the circumstances Lord Salisbury may, perhaps, think that as neither London nor Paris praises him he has done the right thing.

The Venezuelan question still excites considerable attention on both sides of the Atlantic, but during the past few days there has been a great diminution in the Jingo feeling on the other side, accompanied by a strong wish to get rid of a disagreeable business as soon as possible. Some provocative remarks by Chief Justice Alvey, one of Mr. Cleveland's commissioners, have caused some astonishment here, but the English people, while still unable to recognise the right of the Washington Government to interfere in our dispute with the South American Republic, will not be led by foolish utterances to abandon the attitude of calmness it has exhibited throughout the controversy. As a set off to Chief Justice Alvey's outburst it is pleasant to refer to the speeches made by two leading American politicians at a dinner of the New York Board of Trade and to the still more gratifying observations of Senator Walcott. "When I read," he said, "that France, Germany, and Russia are allied against Great Britain and that the people of the British isles in defence of what they deem their rights are marshalling armies and assembling Navies ready and undaunted to face the world in arms unyielding and unafraid, I thank God I am of that race." This is all the more acceptable, as it shows that the formation of the Flying Squadron, respecting which Mr. Goschen has been making some interesting remarks at a meeting in Kent, have had a good effect in the United States as well as nearer home. If the German Emperor's high-flown sentiments on the occasion of the celebration in Berlin fell flat in Germany what shall I say of its reception here? I do not suppose that the Emperor's brave words caused Lord Salisbury many sleepless nights, and it is rather comical after his Imperial Majesty's allusions to the "thousands and thousands" of Germans who dwell across the seas to learn as we do to-day on the authority of an official report presented to the Reichstag that, excluding South-west Africa, there are only 700 German inhabitants in the German colonies, counting officials as well as non-officials! What is probably causing Lord Salisbury more anxiety than the boastfulness of the German Sovereign is the news, if it be true, of an offensive and defensive alliance between Russia and Turkey. It is everywhere recognised that the statements of the *Pall Mall Gazette's* Constantinople correspondent, if accurate, are exceedingly grave.

It seems to be taken for granted that Mr. Chalmers owes his appointment as Legal Member of Council to Mr. Chamberlain, whom he materially assisted in the preparation of the Bankruptcy Bill, the only successful piece of legislation with which the Colonial Secretary's name as author has hitherto been connected. As the selection of Mr. Bolton (the ex-Radical M.P., who changed sides on the Home Rule question after voting for Mr. Gladstone's earlier Bill) for the well-paid post of Taxing Master is also obviously due to Mr. Chamberlain's influence, there is some grumbling among Conservative office-seekers, and but for the popularity the right hon. gentleman is at present enjoying we should hear a great deal more about the matter. Mr. Chalmers has no reason to complain of the comments of the press on his promotion from a provincial county court judgeship to a seat in the Council of the Viceroy of India. The *Spectator*, it is true, describes the appointment as "rather unusual," but does not object on personal grounds to Mr. Chalmers. It only deprecates the tendency to regard the Legal Membership as a post "which any man of ability can fill." "No one in India," says the *Spectator*, "will seek to improve the laws or the procedure of the courts or to reconcile the radically opposed ideas of Oriental and European jurists except the Legislative Member of Council. The initiative rests in almost all cases with him, and if he regards himself as a mere draughtsman, legislative progress halts. The Indian Empire was not acquired and will not be solidified by 'safe' men or by men competent to get through much business." There is, perhaps, something in this, but I am afraid that the estimable *Spectator* has suffered in reputation as a guide on Indian affairs since its extraordinary *faux pas* regarding the tree-smearing incident. The *Speaker*, which has as much affection for "Pushful Joe" (as the *Westminster* dubs Mr. Chamberlain) as the sagacious "Oom Paul" has for the impetuous "Dr. Jim," is a great admirer of Sir Alexander Miller's designated successor; indeed, it thinks this appointment will "neutralise the effect of certain other appointments that have been made recently." Complimentary to Mr. Chalmers but not equally agreeable to Messieurs Austin and Bolton.

After an unconscionable delay the Chitral honours were notified in last Tuesday's *London Gazette*, and I presume were published simultaneously in the *Gazette of India*. A strong feeling exists in Service circles here respecting the stupidity of the powers that be in withholding these distinctions so long after the occasion on which they were earned. In this respect our authorities might take a leaf out of the book of some other Governments which decorate their officers immediately after they have distinguished themselves. This system of rewarding men the moment news of its fighting is received may have its drawbacks, but surely it is preferable to our dilatoriness. I suppose that most people would be inclined to assign the responsibility chiefly to the War Office, but I have heard some people say that the blame partly rests with the powers that be in India, who will insist upon sending home such long lists. In the old days honours were showered less freely than in these times, and, perhaps, they were thought more of. It is natural that a desire should exist to recognise meritorious and gallant services, but military distinctions ought not to be made cheap. In regard to the Chitral Campaign no one can say that too many honours have been bestowed, but the tendency to which I have referred does exist and requires to be carefully watched. The practice dates from the Abyssinian Campaign. *Verbum sap sapienti*. One of the picture papers has at last discovered that there is such a person as Major-General Sir Robert Low, and publishes his portrait this week. This honour is shared by a number of the young men who belonged to Dr. Jameson's ill-starred force. At any rate, there is more justification for immortalising those youths than there was for presenting us *ad nauseam* with the counterfeit presentiments of almost every commissioned and non-commissioned officers engaged in the Coomassie walk over. But conductors of illustrated weeklies presumably know what the British public likes most. In their eyes apparently a funny little expedition like that which was despatched to Ashantee is far more important than a campaign like that sent from India to rescue the garrison of Chitral. Distance does not always lend enchantment and enhancement to the view.

Mr. J. A. Baines, C.S.I., has been devoting a portion of his leisure to studying the statistics of the electoral contest of last summer, and the results of his labours are set forth in an admirable paper, entitled "Parliamentary Representation in England, illustrated by the Elections of 1892 and 1895," which he read at the well-attended meeting of the Royal Statistical Society on Tuesday. It is impossible within the limits of the brief paragraph to give a complete summary of Mr. Baines' exhaustive essay, and I will therefore content myself with noting one or two points only. Mr. Baines pointed out that if we look back over the contests of the last thirty years we find that very often, one may almost say invariably, unless under conditions of special or temporary moment one election is the complement of its predecessors. Here he was careful to explain that he referred only to the mind of the average "wobbler," and he it is, Mr. Baines contended, who decides elections. On the whole, the voting was in somewhat higher proportion in county constituencies in 1895 than at the previous general election, but in the towns the reverse was the case. Omitting anathetic London from the towns however, the average was higher in both years in boroughs than in counties. Mr. Baines found in a few groups that less than 16 per cent. of the the registered electors troubled to record their votes. As might be expected, the Metropolis, in spite, of the talk about the revival or creation of public spirit, comes in badly last. That there should be so many in Gallios, in London is no doubt, distressing to persons for whom party politics are the be-all and end-all of existence, but if the inhabitants of the little Peddlingtons had as many interests as the nonchalant Cockneys they would probably care less for the partisanship and might be none the worse for it. Not that the Londoner is always supine, he can rouse himself when the occasion calls for it. With reference to uncontested constituencies in the late contest Mr. Baines showed that they contained an electorate amounting in the aggregate to over 1,320,000, out of which 1,150,000 belonged to Unionist seats and about 173,000 to the others. In the south and west of the country no less than forty-nine county seats out of 64, scattered over thirteen counties, were thus left uncontested. One fact brought out by Mr. Baines is worth mentioning. About 57 per cent. was the proportion which voted for the successful candidate both in 1892 and 1895. The majority of that candidate over his rival, however, was a little larger in 1895, when it reached nearly 37 per cent., against 33 in 1892. In the boroughs outside London the contest was keener, and the average majority declined from 28 per cent. to 24½. On the whole, then, by this mode of calculation some 43 per cent. of the people voted "had reason to be dissatisfied with the result of the election, as their political views are subordinated for any time within six years to those of one whom they did their best to prevent from giving effect to any views at all." The case of Salford affords an illustration of the anomalies of a general election. In other words, 93 votes would have been enough, if judiciously cast, 51, 38, and 4, respectively, to have handed the whole town over to the Liberal side, instead of leaving it entirely in the present hands. Mr. Baines thinks that anomalies such as this are likely to increase rather than to decrease with the extension of interest in political matters, and the tendency of parties to become better defined. The advantages claimed for proportional representation were referred to, and Mr. Baines admitted that the single transferable vote system seems not only the most suitable but regarded from a logical standpoint to be urgently needed; but his feeling is that we should let well or rather imperfection alone. Our safety is that "the public voice has a way of making itself heard so as not to be misunderstood," and that in the present day no party finds it possible to exist for long in what has been described as the "*Inferno* of place without power." Sir John Lubbock, who presided, could not resist saying something in favour of proportional representation, of which he is one of the most prominent and intelligent supporters. As showing that the present system does not secure in power a majority of the electors he referred to the London County Council. The Moderates with a majority of votes are in a minority. At the previous election the Progressives with the same majority of votes had a majority of 50 seats. So far no harm has come, but we could not say what will happen in the future. Sir John's idea is that if we want to make revolution impossible or rather extremely difficult we must adopt proportional representation. But the cause he advocates, though it is not treated with quite so much contempt that it was a few years ago, does not seem to be making much headway. "Logic and anomaly," as Mr. Baines truly said, "are terms which convey no message to the average Briton."

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL C. A. GARBETT, Staff Corps, is permitted to reside in India.

MAJOR H. C. B. GRAY, Welsh Regiment, has been appointed Adjutant of the Chelsea Hospital.

MAJOR H. G. MORRIS, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, has been posted to the 1st Battalion.

SURGEON-MAJOR W. G. BERRELL, Medical Staff, has been nominated for duty in the Madras Command.

LIEUTENANT H. G. JOLY DE LOTBINIERE, Military Works Department, is posted to the Bombay Command.

COLONEL W. T. SHONE is transferred from the Punjab to the Bombay Command, Military Works Department.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL E. A. FRENCH, has been appointed to command the Local Forces in New South Wales.

THE next class for instruction in Army Signalling will be held at Poona, at the Central Gymnasium, commencing on the 27th April.

MAJOR R. H. MORRISON, 18th Hussars, and H. E. Buchanan, Northumberland Fusiliers, have passed the prescribed tactical examination.

LIEUTENANT C. E. LEWIS, 2nd Battalion South Lancashire Regiment, has been appointed Superintendent of the Central Gymnasium at Poona.

CAPTAIN NAPIER, Oxford Light Infantry, has been appointed to officiate as Staff Captain, Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster-General's Officer Simla.

Captain Dundee, 2nd Lieutenant Bovet and 2nd-Lieutenant Russell, Royal Engineers, have been detailed to attend the siege operations at Pur.

LIEUTENANT H. O. Parr, 7th Bengal Infantry, has resigned his appointment of officiating A.-D.-C. to Sir A. P. Palmer, and has rejoined his regiment.

LIEUTENANT A. C. SCOTT is transferred from the Military Works Department to the Indian Submarine Mining Company, and posted to the Rangoon Section.

A CLASS will be formed at Kirkee on the 16th instant for the instruction of selected men for the appointment of Assistant Instructors in Range Finding.

LIEUTENANTS E. H. W. H. STAFFORD and F. G. Fuller, Royal Engineers, are permitted to revert to the Imperial establishment on completing their tour of Indian service.

THE War Office has sanctioned an exchange of battalions between Captain J. H. Gwynne, 1st Battalion, and Captain H. Delure Radcliffe, 2nd Battalion Welsh Fusiliers.

CAPTAIN R. H. P. SNOW, 1st Wiltshire Regiment and Lieut. A. Patten, 2nd Argyll and Southerland Highlanders, are appointed to do duty with Troops leaving for England in the Hired Transport "Britannia" sailing on the 12th instant.

THE Indian troop transport "Britannia," which arrived at Bombay on the 5th instant, brought the 1st and 16th Field Batteries for Kirkee, and the following Infantry drafts:—2nd Batt. Royal Scots, 1 officer, and 153 men to Mandalay; 2nd Batt. Suffolk, 150 men to Rangoon; 1st Batt. East Lancashire, 2 officers and 313 men to Thayetmyo; 1st Batt. Dorsetshire, 75 men to Bangalore; 1st Batt. Royal Irish, 2 officers and 195 men, to Shwebo.

WILL some of the elect, asks a correspondent, of a contemporary "be so good as to lighten our darkness regarding the handsome present we have received in the shape of Temporary Rank as Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors? I have applied officially in several quarters, and cannot raise a smile much less an answer. Well, this is what I want to know. Her Gracious Majesty has made me a temporary Major (tin Major the irreverent subaltern calls it) whilst Second-in-Command of the Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay Light Infantry, but I have just been offered a Staff appointment and intend to take it, and propose holding it for a couple of years or so. When I go to the Staff by the regulations, I drop the rank of Major, but what I want to know is this. When I again come back to the Regiment, and again take up my appointment as second-in-command, and again become a Major, will the date of my majority count from the date of this first bestowal of that honour, or from the date of the second, or from neither, or from both? I am not in the least particular. I only want to know for certain. Again, it so happens that in my Regiment there is a Captain who, though below me in the regiment, is in service a few years senior to me. When I became a temporary Major, I naturally took a commanding lead; but, angels and ministers of grace believe me, he was given a brevet-majority for service a few weeks after! And now we don't know where we are. Does brevet rank count above temporary rank, or does it not; we dont mind in the least what the decision is. All we want is to know what it is what, and which is which. One more, if your patience will stand it. The Official Army List, dated January 1st, 1896, an official document, I imagine, if any, gives no 'Army' rank to temporary Majors and Lieutenant-Colonels. Their rank in the Army remains exactly as was before and the only difference is that the words 'Temporary Major' or 'Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel' are put in brackets opposite their names. If this reads any way, it reads that the temporary rank is merely regimental, and gives no rank or precedence or status in the army. Yet temporary rank was given for an exactly opposite reason." A large number of interested persons will be glad to hear what the Oracle has to say in solution of these stirring conundrums.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

ON Saturday, this popular troupe gave the first matinee, the marquee being quite full. The programme was a facsimile of the evening one, and was in no way curtailed. In the evening the mammoth pavilion, which is capable of holding some three thousand six hundred persons, was crowded in all its parts, every available seat being occupied long before the hour of the commencement of the programme, while many others, who had not booked their seats beforehand, were disappointed on not being able to secure places, and had consequently to return home. The feats of strength by Geo. Warren were little short of miraculous. He broke a thick iron chain with as much ease as if it had been a piece of string. The performance of the lady acrobats quite brought down the house, while the balancing feats of Mdlle. Zoudi were very wonderful. In the act "Double visions de Olympia" Mdlle. Le Blende, Mdlle. Annie, Geo. Harmston and Frank Schadel performed most daring feats on horseback, and their efforts were loudly applauded by the most appreciative audience. The performance concluded by Le Chang Foo, the intrepid Chinese tamer, entering the den of the Bengal tiger, "Duke," who was put through his regular manœuvres. Mr. Harmston has announced a change in the programme this week.

VOLUNTEER CHURCH PARADES.

THE annual church parades of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, the Bombay Light Horse, and the Bombay Volunteer Artillery took place last evening. Before marching to the Cathedral and the Methodist Church, the various Corps fell in under the command of their respective commanding officers as follows:—The Bombay Volunteer Artillery in front of Sir Richard Temple's statue, the Bombay Volunteer Rifles in front of the Bombay Gymkhana at the Esplanade, and the Light Horse in the Elphinstone Gardens.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 24TH JANUARY.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Ganges, Captain T. F. Creery, with the English mails of the 24th instant, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday at midday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Blair, Rev A A
Beatty, Lieut G
Beatty, Lieut L
Boon, Mr J
Badcock, Mr
Caldecott, Maj-Genl, & Mrs
Clarke, Mrs, and child
Cresswell, Mr J A
Colam, Lieut A B
Campbell, Rev Dr and Mrs
Davidson, Mr A M
Frost, Miss
Ghelabhai, Mr B
Hughes, Lieut
Hodson, Capt
Hauser, Mr
Holmes, Mr E
Hillary, Mr
Jackson, Major
Lillington, Mr
Millar, Capt
Mackenzie, Mrs
Mackenzie, Col, P
Mansukhram, Mr
Parton, Rev G A
Sutherland, Mr
Simarais, Mr
Shallard, Rev
Trollope, Rev
Wood, Mrs
Wood, Miss
Williamson, Mr J
Westcott, Rev
Wickens, Mr H

FROM BRINDISI.

Ascher, Mr H
Agelo, Lieut J C C
Barrard, Capt
Blackburn, Mrs
Johnson, Mrs
Knight, Mr R
Lyle, Surg-Major
Maze, Mr
Myine, Mrs
Mackpherson, Mr and Mrs
Ralli, Mr
Strong, Rvd E L
Tyler, Mrs Trevor
Wood, Mr H A
Woodd, Mr and Mrs

FROM ISMAILIA.

Curtis, Mr. C
Dodge, Mr G R
Dodge, Valet
Gunther, Mr E K
Pell, Mr S W
Rogers, Mr and Mrs
Stuart, Mr C H
Taylor, Mr J C
Whitehouse, Mr and Mrs
Whitehouse, Mr E J

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Chadwick, Mr
Morgan, Mr

FROM VENICE.

Rocca, Mr
Wighi, Mr

FROM PORT SAID.—Whitwell, Surg-Major
FROM ADEN.—Soloman, Mr, Mrs and two children

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

THE news of the death of His Royal Highness Prince Henry of Battenberg came upon this country on Wednesday with startling suddenness. Such a termination to his illness was never apprehended. Prince Henry, who had been attached to British expedition to Ashanti, was attacked when well on the way to Kumasi with malarial fever, and was ordered by the medical officers to return to the coast. He bore the journey well, but was still somewhat feverish when he reached Cape Coast Castle accompanied by a surgeon officer. Here it was deemed advisable that His Royal Highness should proceed to Madeira, and accordingly on Friday week Prince Henry and his medical attendant embarked on board Her Majesty's cruiser Blonde, which sailed that afternoon. The distinguished patient suffered a relapse, against which, in his weakened state, he was unable to struggle, and he died at sea on the evening of Monday, the 20th.

Her Majesty the Queen received the sad information on Wednesday morning, and broke the news to her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice. In announcing the intelligence to the nation, Her Majesty the Queen's Court Circular of Wednesday, says the Queen is most deeply afflicted in seeing her beloved daughter's happy life crushed, and in losing a most amiable and affectionate son-in-law, to whom she was much devoted. Her Majesty adds that the Princess is bearing the great shock with fortitude and resignation.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at a dinner in London to Lord Lamington, the new Governor of Queensland, said that recently this great Empire was confronted with undoubted dangers. We stood alone among the nations of the world. No better service was, perhaps, ever done this country, for we have been enabled to show in the face of all, that while on the one hand we were resolute to fulfil our obligations, we were equally determined on the other hand to maintain our rights. We were isolated then. How stood we to-day? We stood secure in the strength of our own resources, in the firm resolution of our own people without respect of party, and in the abundant loyalty of our children from one end of the Empire to the other. He urged upon all to cultivate this sentiment; and then this great federation of the British Empire would not only provide for its own security in every part of the globe, but would continue to be a potent factor in maintaining the peace of the world.

Mr. Goschen, the First Lord of the Admiralty, in a speech at a banquet in East Grinstead, said of the Flying Squadron that it had no special destination. It was formed in case of emergency, and in order that it might proceed to any part of the world in which its services might be required. People talked of its having sailed under sealed orders. There were no sealed orders. It sailed for Berehaven, there to await further orders. He also announced that there was no particular country against which a menace was meant by the formation of the Flying Squadron.

The ballot for the acceptance or rejection of the terms arranged at the latest joint conference at Carlisle of engineer employers and men has been taken at the various centres. The Clyde men decided for acceptance by a majority of 1264, while the Belfast men decided for rejection by 533, giving over the two districts a gross majority for acceptance of 731. It is expected that work will be resumed in a few days.

In a letter to a correspondent in London, Mr. Gladstone says he had always thought that the Transvaal had rather peculiar claims upon us, and he is much pleased with what he has thus far seen of President Kruger's conduct. As at present advised, he is alike surprised and disgusted at the outrage committed on the Republic; and even if the Uitlanders were the main cause, that was no answer to those whose territory was invaded, and whose peace was disturbed.

The polling for a successor to the late Sir E. Harland in the representation of North Belfast took place on Wednesday, and resulted in the return of Sir James Haslett, the candidate of the Conservative Association, by a majority of 161. He received 3594 votes, as against 3433 recorded for Mr. Adam Turner described as an Independent Unionist and workingman candidate.

Alfred John Monson, of Ardlamont notoriety, has been arrested on a charge of perjury.

The purpose of the British expedition to Kumasi has been effected without a shot having been fired. A correspondent who accompanies the expedition describes the interesting ceremonies that followed the drawing up of the British forces in the palaver square of Kumasi, how King Prempeh received, and submitted to, the British General, and how the occupying force, especially the artillery, made a deep impression on the natives. It is intended to take the King back to Cape Coast Castle pending the conclusion of negotiations respecting the payment of an indemnity. Several of the near relatives of the King have been arrested as hostages, and the Ashantis (the so-called envoys who came to London) have been arrested for forgery. It is considered, says the correspondent, that the expedition has secured British supremacy in Ashanti.

The report of the United States Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, in its definition of Monroeism, declares that no acquisition by purchase, aggression, or otherwise of territory on the American Continent by a foreign Power will be construed as an unfriendly act, and will not be pemitted by the United States. Also in the case of boundary disputes on the American Continent between a foreign and an American Government decided by arbitration, or in any manner whatever, the United States will be the sole judge whether the Monroe Doctrine has been violated by such arbitration or agreement. In the form of a letter to Mr. Olney, the United States Venezuela Boundary Commission have issued what is an invitation to Great Britain and Venezuela to furnish to the Commission such evidence as they may possess on the matter in dispute. In the United States Senate on Wednesday Mr. Walcott delivered an eloquent speech on the resolution regarding the Monroe Doctrine. It was in every way pacific in tone and sympathetic to the British people. Its effect on the occupants of the gallery was so great that their cheers were long and loud, and the Vice-President was obliged to check the demonstration.

Dr. Jameson and his fellow-officers, it is stated by Reuter's Agency, are to come home to England by the transport Victoria, and the rank and file of his party by the Harlech Castle, which sails from Durban in a few days. From Pretoria it is announced in a telegram that the Burghers are now returning to their homes, but that a small force will still be kept in the field.

Marshal Campos has been superseded in the command of the Spanish forces in Cuba. There are said to be indications of a threat, at least, of United States intervention, it being alleged that President Cleveland has requested the Spanish Government to withdraw its forces, in order that Cuba may become an independent Republic. There is a rumour of an intended cession of the Island to Great Britain—a step, it is added, which the United States will resist.

Details has been received of the massacre of Armenians at Orfah on the 28th and the 29th of December. Three thousand people are said to have been killed. In one respect, the atrocities at this place would appear to have been amongst the most dreadful of all the unspeakable atrocities by the Kurds. A body of 150 Armenians were thrown down a well. Petroleum was then poured down, "after which the mass of human beings was set on fire." An anti-Christian riot is reported from an Armenian village near Jonghan, in Persian territory.

An Auckland telegram states that the Maoris of the North Island have telegraphed to the Governor of New Zealand offering to form a guerilla regiment for service in the Transvaal.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the German Empire was celebrated last Saturday.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Prince Henry of Battenberg; M. Floquet; Vice-Admiral F. C. B. Robinson; Capt. J. Ward, R.N.; Major-Gen. A. F. Bond; Capt. R. Errington, Bo. S.C.; Capt. W. S. Vidal, R.E.; Rev. W. Rogers; Lady Llanover.

PROPOSED HORSELESS CARRIAGES FOR MUNICIPAL WORK.

AMONGST the items remaining for consideration at the current meeting of the Corporation is a proposal of the Commissioner to depute a Municipal officer when on leave in Europe to fully enquire into the subject of "automobiles" for meat vans and cutchra carts in substitution for bullocks. The correspondence on the subject commences with a letter from the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia in which that gentleman expresses the opinion that it will not be economical to effect the change until improvements are made in the petroleum motor. Mr. Wadia states:—

The "Daimler Motor" would have to be altered from that as now constructed for light vehicles for the heavier and slower kind of traction required by the Municipality. The maximum load of a cart might be taken at 1½ tons, i.e., it would be advisable to employ the same size of motor for meat vans and cutchra carts. Such a vehicle would weigh 1½ tons when empty and would carry a load of 1½ tons (total weight 3 tons) at a speed of about 4 miles an hour, and would use petroleum (kerosine) at the rate of 4 imperial pints per hour or equal to (taking petroleum at 10 annas per gallon) 5 annas per hour or 1¼ anna per mile. Taking a cart's work at 16 miles per day, the cost of the oil per day would be Re. 1-4, and I reckon that a suitable man's wages, lubricating oils, &c., &c., would come to annas 24 or Re. 1-8 per day—total cost per day Rs. 2-12-0 or per month Rs. 82-8-0 for carrying 45 tons of meat, or equal to a cost of (from Bandora and back) Re. 1-13-4 per ton, while the cost by the bullock system is 12 annas, taking the monthly expense for a meat van at Rs. 33-14-0 (Rs. 24-6-0 for feed, shoeing, &c., and Rs. 9-8-0 for driver). No doubt with such an appliance the services could be regularly performed, and as the meat vans work principally at night there would not be the same objections and risk to their use as in the case of the cutchra carts. I find from the budget estimates that a meat van costs with a pair of bullocks about Rs. 800, while a petroleum closed cart would cost not less than Rs. 4,000.

Cutchra carts.—A cutchra cart will carry approximately in three journeys four tons per day (total 18 miles) or 120 tons per month. The cost would be the same as in the case of the meat van, viz., Rs. 82-8-0 per month, or annas 11 per ton, against the cost by means of the present system of bullocks of 11 1-5 annas per ton (working at 17 miles a day, three journeys, carrying 1½ tons of cutchra per day or 45 tons per month for Rs. 31-8-0 per month). But these calculations only hold good provided a four-wheeled cart can be employed for the purpose of removing the cutchra. I apprehend this would not be possible on account of the difficulty of unloading and the tilting facilities which a two-wheeled cart on soft cutchra reclaimed ground affords, and for which a four-wheeled petroleum cart is totally unsuitable, as the contents would have to be carried by hand labour from the distance the cart may be away from hard ground or road. In considering this subject the cost of this hand labour would have to be taken into account. Again, in these calculations I have not included depreciation, wear and tear and replenishment, as the life of a pair of bullocks and the wear and tear of the cart has to be set off against this. A cutchra cart only costs with a pair of bullocks Rs. 300 while a "petroleum open" cart would cost not less than Rs. 3,500. Then there is the risk and difficulty of having a number

are to be of any use at all, it is only fair to allow for a higher speed than with bullock-traction, for a cart that is capable of travelling 4 miles per hour, as assumed by Mr. Wadia, when loaded, 37 miles per day is not an excessive mileage on which to base a calculation. As in the case of mail-carriage, it is reasonable to suppose that the number of bullocks in use by the Health Department fall short of the full complement, and this would further add to my estimate of the cost of bullock-traction. In the matter of maintenance, I think that the conclusions arrived at with regard to meat-carriage would hold good for the cartage of "cutchra" also, and it would not require a very large annual saving under this head to pay for the interest on the extra first cost of motor-driven carts. Mr. Hewett, Assistant Executive Engineer (Mechanical Branch), proposes to take three months' leave to England in May next, and as he will be able to form a good opinion as to the general practicability of the motor for Municipal purposes, and would be able to make full enquiries regarding the use of kerosine oil as fuel, I would suggest that further action be deferred until Mr. Hewett's report is received.

In his forwarding letter, Mr. Snow agrees with the latter suggestion of Mr. Murzban, and recommends Mr. Hewett's being deputed, while on privilege leave next May, to fully inquire into and report on the subject, which his training and education render him fully competent to deal with. On receipt of his report the Corporation will be in a position to determine whether it is desirable to incur any expenditure in the purchase of this class of automobile. He suggests that Mr. Hewett (if deputed to this work by the Corporation while on privilege leave) be granted one month's extra leave on special duty, as it will occupy at least that period of his leave to carefully investigate the subject.

THE HON. MR. P. M. MEHTA AND DR. BLANEY: FACT AND FICTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Municipal Commissioner's memorandum, just circulated among Municipal councillors, on the urgency of sanctioning a sum of a lakh of rupees, immediately required for house-connections, is, indeed, a striking commentary on the resolution of the Corporation in reference thereto, and emphasizes in a remarkable way the unwisdom of the majority, who have so recklessly sacrificed the interests of the general body of rate-payers to those of an influential and claimant class of house-owners. Read between the lines, that circular amply reveals the gravity of the financial situation, created by that unfortunate and ill-considered resolution, and the embarassments and additional pecuniary liabilities to which it is certain to give rise in the immediate future, apart from legal complications.

But, while we shall await the events which must ultimately force a reversal of the insane policy to which the Corporation has been committed, let me refer to one of the incidents which occurred during the recent debate on the matter, and which led to some hot recriminations in the Corporation between the Hon. Mr. Mehta and Dr. Blaney. The former referred in the course of his remarks on the amendment of Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, that the agitation to commit the Municipality to the entire expenditure on house-connections, and their permanent maintenance, was confined to a microscopic minority of interested landlords. In proof of his statement he alluded to an abortive meeting originally called at the private residence of Mr. Chabildas Lakubhai, on the 2nd May last. To Mr. Mehta's extreme surprise, Dr. Blaney ignored all knowledge of such meeting, and even went to the length of asserting, in reply to the persistent allegation of that councillor, that he had heard for the *first* time from him that such a meeting was ever called! Under the circumstances, it may not be uninteresting to quote chapter and verse. Here then, Sir, is the circular, which I transcribe *verbatim*:—"We, the undersigned rate-payers of the Parel district, intend calling a general meeting of the rate-payers of Bombay to be held hereafter to consider the notices served by the Municipality on the inhabitants of the Parel district to supply their own house-connections and at their own expense. For the above purpose a preliminary meeting will be held at the bungalow of Mr. Chabildas Lalubhai, at Nepean Sea Road, on Thursday, the 2nd May, 1895, at 5 p.m. *Dr. Thomas Blaney has already kindly consented to attend this meeting*, and we venture respectively to request other members of the Corporation to be present on the occasion.—(Sd.) Raoji Ragunath, Purashram Wasudeoji, Ramkrishna Succaram, Chintha Govindji, Dinker Mahadeo, Chintaman Raghoba, Narayen Runsod Parelkor, Govind Dadaji, and others."

I am sure that even the most sceptic will be constrained to acknowledge that Mr. Mehta did not speak without the book, and was, in no way indulging in romance or fiction. If there was romance or fiction, it was all on the side of Dr. Blaney. I, therefore, leave the impartial public to infer on which side, lay the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. This is but one instance of the character of the many contradictions which were given to Mr. Mehta's statements in the course of the debate, and illustrates the ingenuousness of the arguments which were resorted to by Dr. Blaney and his supporters. Only in this instance it happens that the contradiction can be exposed by a written document.—Yours, &c.,

Feb. 9. D. E. WACHA.

THE NESBIT LANE POLICE COURTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me to draw the attention of the authorities concerned to the unhealthy situation of the court of the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, in Nesbit Lane. Having been situated on the ground floor of the building, it is damp when compared with the court of the Second Presidency Magistrate. Then it is surrounded by fields teeming with rank vegetation, which makes the court more damp and malarious in the rainy than in the dry weather. But another nuisance which infects it in all seasons, wet and dry, is the close vicinity of certain stables, from which very often the most unwholesome odour emanates. The unhealthy and malarious effects of these surroundings on a large number of the public who have to attend this court daily has not, and may never reach the ear of the authorities; but those professional men, who have often had to spend whole days there, have experienced this nuisance, and would bear me out. In inviting the attention of the authorities concerned to this public grievance, therefore, may I be allowed to suggest, Sir, that one way of remedying it and of adding greatly to public convenience would be to utilise for the accommodation of this court the ample unused room on the eastern wing of the Esplanade Police Court buildings.—

Yours, &c., M. K. LALKAKA.

THE REHATSEK BEQUEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel obliged by your kindly publishing the following few lines in your valued paper for general information. The late Mr. Edward Rehatsek died in December, 1891, leaving property worth about Rs. 38,000. He left a will, by which he appointed me as his executor. By this will he desired me to devote the interest of the money to the encouragement of primary education by awarding "monetary" prizes to deserving students in primary schools—the choice of the schools being left to me. I got probate of the will about the end of 1892, and realised the whole of his property in 1893. The delay was due to some difficulties having been raised by a relative of his. In 1894 I was able to distribute the sum of Rs. 523 only. Last year I distributed Rs. 1,200, dividing the amount amongst several institutions in Bombay. From this year, I hope to be able to distribute about Rs. 1,200 annually, after deducting expenses. His collection of books has been made over, according to his wishes, to the Native General Library.—

Yours, &c., N. V. MANDLIK.

The "Hermitage," Cumballa Hill, Feb. 8.

THE EDUCATION OF INDIAN WOMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am much obliged to Mr. Virchand R. Gandhi for supplying in your last issue the information which I, with others, wished to obtain regarding the extent of the educational operations of the Society for the Education of the Women of India, of which Mrs. Chas. Howard of Chicago is Secretary, and whose letter to Mr. Gandhi has been widely circulated. Mr. Gandhi, who has personal acquaintance with the members and work of their Society, summarises its operations in the following words:—"You cannot expect visible results in a short time, but I know as a fact that through the efforts of this Society a scholarship has been given to a widow belonging to the Jullunder Girls' School in the Punjab."—Yours, &c.,

Feb. 8. J. E. ABBOTT.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 19, Harrington Road, London, England.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.

IN connection with the scheme proposed by Mr. K. M. Shroff, the energetic secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for inviting prize-essays from students of the colleges and high-schools in Bombay, the intending competitors, about eight hundred in number, including one hundred girls from three different schools, visited the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals and Veterinary College, near Government House, Parel, on Saturday afternoon. They were thus enabled before writing their essays to see for themselves the good and humane work done at the hospital, under the fostering care and supervision of Mr. Shroff, aided by a staff of willing and able workers. Special tram-cars were run to carry the students, and the spacious compound of the hospital was made to look bright and gay by the presence of students and numerous Parsee ladies, who in their picturesque attire of *sarees* of rainbow colours moved here, there, and everywhere, in and around the block of buildings connected with the hospital, and with keen interest examined everything that was shown to them. The lecturers and students of the Veterinary College, under the kind direction of Veterinary-Major James Mills, A.V.D., received the students and other visitors in the compound and carried them through several interesting places. They were taken round the lecture hall, library, pharmacy, and museum, which were really interesting. The whole programme, as previously published, was carried out in a most satisfactory manner. Amongst the visitors were the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart, president of the society, Mr. E. H. Vincent, C.I.E., Commissioner of Police, Mr. Vijbhookhandas Atmaram, Mr. Sorabji Kaikhosro Patuck, Darashaw R. Chichgar, etc. They were received by Mr. Shroff, who explained to them some details of the working of the institute. A Portuguese band was in attendance, and played a selection of music at intervals. The students left at about half-past five, after seeing for themselves the good work which the Society has done and is doing.

B. B. AND C. I. R. LOCAL TRAFFIC.

THE following is the text of a petition addressed to the General Traffic Manager of the B. B. and C. I. Railway by the passengers of Borwali and Malad regarding the running of 6-58 p.m. (Bombay time) train as far as Borwali and converting the 5-10 p.m. train into a semi-fast. The above alteration is said to be needful, and it is hoped that the Railway Company will see its way to effect the change at an early date:—

Sir,—We, the undersigned season ticket holders and passengers of the Malad and Borwali stations, beg most respectfully to solicit the favour of your causing the down Andheri local train, which now leaves Colaba at 6-58 p.m. (Bombay time) to run as far as Borwali. The passengers of Borwali and Malad are greatly inconvenienced by loss of time in consequence of there being no train from Borwali after the Virar local leaves on Church Gate at 5-35 p.m. This train, it need hardly be mentioned, is unsuited to several office clerks, compounders, compositors, fitters, and merchants who have perforced to quit their respective places of business before 6 p.m., which necessitates many who would gladly go daily to their homes by train taking up temporary quarters in Bombay. We venture, therefore, to suggest that the train alluded to above should run to Borwali, and that the train, which now leaves Colaba at 5-10 p.m. (Bombay time), should be converted to a semi-fast, reaching Borwali at 6-15 p.m. Passengers from Malad and Borwali do not wish to have any alterations in the present arrangement except these two trains referred above as they are very convenient and suitable for the majority of passengers.—(Sd.) J. B. De Souza, Cowasjee Dinshaw Wadia, Jahangirjee Hormasjee Dadyset, Madhowsoodan Jyram, and several others.

Feb. 5.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATIONS.

THE subjoined Customs Circulars have been issued by the Finance and Commerce Department:—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 10,000, dated the 16th December 1895, referring for orders an enquiry made by the Collector of Customs at Bombay, whether "Blasting Fuse" should pay duty at 10 per cent. "ad valorem" as "ammunition" under No. 12 of Schedule II. or at 5 per cent. as an "explosive" under No. 10 of Schedule IV. of the Indian Tariff Act XVI. of 1894.

(2.) I am to say that the article should, as in the case of detonators [letter from the Government of India, to the Government of Madras (copy sent to the Government of Bombay), No. 3986, dated the 19th August 1895]—be held to be included in "all other descriptions" of explosives specified in No. 10 of Schedule IV., and charged duty at 5 per cent. "ad valorem."

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4864, dated the 2nd December 1895, referring for orders the question whether "Daisy" air rifles should be assessed to duty as arms under No. 1 of Schedule II. of the Indian Tariff Act XVI. of 1894, or as toys under No. 119 of Schedule IV. of the Act.

(2.) I am to say that the articles should be classed as toys.

THE DETERIORATION OF AUSTRALIAN HORSE STOCK.

MR. J. C. CAMPBELL, M. L. C., who has "knocked down" more horses than any other man in Victoria, and who has had many years' experience in the Melbourne horse trade, is decidedly of opinion that the horses of these colonies, and particularly those of Victoria, have deteriorated greatly from what they were 20 or 30 years ago. He ascribes this falling-off in horse stock to the five furlong flutters the pony races, the system of handicapping and neglect of trotting races. The shortage of feed in most parts of the country is another cause Mr. Campbell being of opinion that if you starve a horse you will have a scrubber. Horses for Indian remounts are becoming scarcer every day, only one or two here and there being suitable. Prices for really good hacks and carriage horses are as high as ever, but scrubbers can be bought for anything in the market. Mr. Campbell finds that Australian draught horses have also fallen off in quality from what they were years ago. Mr. George Watson, a horseman all his life and thoroughly acquainted with the character and quality of our racehorses, looks at the question from a different point of view. While he admits that our general run of horses have deteriorated, he asserts that such is not the case with our racehorses. The greatest care is exercised in breeding thoroughbred horses, the best strains of blood from England have been introduced, and the high estimation in which English racing men hold our racehorses proves that stock are improving. Like Mr. Campbell, he belives that the lack of sufficient food is the cause of much of the deterioration among our horse stock. The carelessness displayed by many of our farmers in horsebreeding has also a great effect in lowering the standard of Victorian horses. As might be expected from his long connection with the turf, Mr. Watson does not think the encouragement of trotting races would do much good, or that they will ever become popular.—"The Australasian."

THE sooner the Government of India sanction the appointment of a permanent Fifth Judge in the Punjab Chief Court, writes a local paper, the less likelihood will there be of a scandalous block in the appellate work of the province. No officials could perform their work more laboriously and conscientiously than the Judges of this Court, but it has long ago been evident that they are unable to cope with the ever-growing cause list. Last year, when there were only four Judges in the Court for nine months of the year, they decided nearly 800 more cases than in 1894, the figures being 6,849 in 1895 and 6,055 in 1894; but nevertheless at the close of the year the file of pending appeals and revisions had risen from 2,136, at which figure it stood at the end of 1894, to 2,384. The practical result is that appeals which are now being filed, cannot come on for hearing before May, 1897. The Court, as at present constituted in fact, is unable to keep pace with current institutions, so that arrears must go on accumulating. The only remedy is to make the Fifth Judge permanent, and appoint a Sixth Judge for at least a year to clear off the existing arrears. There is another point. Hitherto when a Judge takes privilege leave, an officiating appointment has not always been made, with the result that a vast number of cases have to be adjourned, to the great inconvenience and loss of litigants. It should be an invariable rule that when a Judge takes leave, full provision is made for carrying on his work. For instance, as at present arranged, it is understood that no officiating appointment is to be made while Mr. Chatterji is on privilege leave, in March, so that the cases he would try must needs be postponed, and the existing congestion aggravated. Some idea of the amount of work to be got through may be conveyed by the figures for last year, when there were 1,392 civil appeals, 2,203 civil revisions, 569 criminal appeals, 2,813 criminal revisions, and 121 referred cases.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE *Warren Hastings* steamed down to Diamond Harbour on Thursday afternoon, to be ready to receive the Viceroy. His Excellency will probably return to Calcutta next Tuesday evening, or early on Wednesday.

LORD ELGIN, we are glad to say, has had no return of fever, and this second trip to sea is taken only with a view to completely re-establishing his health. A good deal of heavy work lies before the Viceroy in the next few weeks, and it is most desirable he should be physically able to go through with it without risk of further interruptions.

THE Perso-Baluchistan demarcation party under Colonel Horsdich arrived at Gwadur a few days ago. They had a week's march to make before reaching the rendezvous.

THE next Bill of importance likely to come before the the Viceroy's Legislative Council is that amending the Merchant Shipping Act, upon which a Select Committee has been busy for sometime past.

THE Home authorities are very slow about making up their minds in the matter of selecting a successor to Sir Charles Pritchard. Sir Charles' intention was to leave Calcutta on the 19th instant, but unless the nomination is announced within the next few days he will have to defer his departure.

WE much regret to have to announce the death at Rawalpindi from pneumonia of Major Leonard Gordon of the King's Own Scottish Borderers. Though a member of the British Service, Major Gordon was as well known a figure in Indian society as though he had thrown in his lot entirely with this country. After serving with his regiment in the Afghan war, he was appointed early in the eighties as an Aide-de-Camp to Lord Ripon. At the end of several years service on the Viceregal Staff he joined that of Sir Auckland Colvin, and remained with him throughout his Lieutenant-Governorship, and then returned to duty with the 2nd Battalion of his Regiment which was now serving in the Punjab. Few men were more widely known in Upper India than "Leonard," or more generally liked, for besides being an excellent Aide-de-Camp he was a good all round sportsman, and for one who went into racing on a modest scale he had met with very fair success on the Turf. His death, which occurred on Tuesday morning, seems to have been quite sudden.

MR. L. S. MOSS, Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway accompanied by Mr. C. E. Phipps, Locomotive Superintendent, came to Bombay on Wednesday with the object of discussing with the Agent and officers of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, amongst other matters, the question of the through working of trains between the two railway systems and the provision of more convenient and commodious accommodation on the through trains. The Madras Railway Co. has under contemplation the building of corridor composite carriages with dining and refreshment cars for the convenience of passengers travelling through between Madras and Bombay.

REUTERS Agency have filed a suit in Bangkok claiming 6,500 ticals damages against the "Siam Observer" for pirating Reuter's telegrams. The messages which appeared in the "Siam Observer" are alleged to have been sent from Rangoon to Bangkok. The Indian telegrams from Reuter are much fuller than these sent to Reuters's subscribers in Bangkok and the alleged pirated service was, therefore, much fuller than Reuter's telegrams to Siam. Presumably the points to be decided will be whether Reuter's messages are copyright, and if so, whether the telegrams to the "Siam Observer" were really Reuter's messages under another name. For the present, the service from Rangoon to that paper has ceased.

A CROWDED and influential and enthusiastic public meeting was held the other day at the Durbar Hall of Delhi to protest against the resolution of the Syndicate of the Punjab University, vetoing the establishment of a law school in connection with St. Stephen's College. All the resolutions were carried by acclamation, and a Committee was appointed to submit a memorial to the Chancellor.

AN unfortunate accident is reported from Trichur, in the Native State of Cochin, were a Roman Catholic priest while out shooting, missed a hare and shot an old woman who was behind a clump of trees. The woman, who was wounded, in the shoulder, was conveyed to hospital and it was happily found that her injuries were not serious.

THE "Madras Mail" regretts to hear that Lord Wenlock is suffering from a severe attack of boils, so severe that his Excellency has been obliged to stay in bed. On Sunday evening Lord Wenlock was obliged to leave the Cathedral in the middle of the service.

VARIOUS changes and promotions are now in contemplation in high appointments under the Bengal Government. Mr. Forbes, Commissioner of Patna, is going on leave in the summer, and Mr. Bourdillon now at Burdwan, will act for him. Mr. Buckland, the Revenue Secretary, has accepted the Burdwan Commissionership, and will be succeeded by Mr. Bolton, now Additional Commissioner of Patna, Mr. Toynbee moves from Bhagulpur to Ranchi when Mr. Grimley leaves the latter Commissionership to succeed Mr. Lyall on the Board of Revenue, Mr. Oldham going to Bhagulpur and leaving Chittagong vacant for Mr. H. C. Williams or Mr. Finucane. It is probable that Mr. Bolton will act as Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government on Mr. Cotton taking three months' leave in May.

IT was not surprising, remarks the Allahabad paper, to learn that the application filed at Lahore by Mahomed Yusufuddin failed, in so far as it rested on the somewhat serious charge that Captain Beadon, while taking cognisance upon complaint, ignored the plain provisions of the Code in such case provided by section 200. When a magistrate possessed a full power to take cognisance "upon information recieved . . . or upon his own knowledge or suspicion" expressly records that he himself has "sufficient knowledge of the case to know that there are *prima facie* grounds for supposing that Yusufuddin was a party to the offence"—which, we understand, Captain Beadon did record in his order directing the warrant to issue—it seems both strange and unreasonable to contend in his teeth that he acted on complaint.

No date has yet been fixed for the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, but it will probably assemble some time during the current month. There are seven Bills to be dealt with, but two only of these are of special importance. The first is a Bill amending the law relating to the partition of estates, a big business; and the second a measure amending the Bengal Excise Act of 1878. The former was submitted to the Government of India last year and its terms were generally accepted, but certain points were referred back for consideration. These have been dealt with and the revised draft has been again submitted for final approval. When it is returned the Bill can be proceeded with. The Excise Bill is still with the Board of Revenue whose recommendation regarding it are shortly expected. The other measures include technical legislation, regulating procedure for the commutation of conditions of services appertaining to lands in Chota Nagpur; Bills amending the Municipal and Local Self-Government Acts, and a Bill providing for the protection of Mahomedan pilgrims in Calcutta. As was recently stated, there is a long list of interpellations ready for the Lieutenant-Governor, but these cann ot be disposed of until the Council meets for some purpoee connected with legislation.

THE approximate gross earnings of Indian Railways from 1st April, 1895, to 18th January last, show an increase of nearly 41¼ laks over the corresponding period of last year. On the 31st December, 1895, the earnings showed an increase of nearly 47¼ lakhs, so there has been a gradual falling off in receipts of late. The East Indian Railway contributes 23 1-3 lakhs and the North-Western 17¼ lakhs to the above total of 41 lakhs. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway has been doing better of late, and is now only 5¼ lakhs to the bad, as against nearly 20 lakhs at the beginning of November. The Rajputana-Malwa and the Oudh and Rohilkund lines, on the other hand, have been steadily going downhill, and show decreases of about 14¼ and 9¼ lakhs, respectively.

IT is reported that the vacancies in the Hongkong Regiment consequent on the transfer of Lieutenant-Colonel Barrow will be filled by promotions in the regiment, Major Faithfull assuming command with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and Captain Retallick becoming Second-in-Command with the rank of Major.

A SAD tragedy is reported by the *Morning Post* from Berhampore, where the Rev. W. B. Phillips, of the Church Missionary Society, committed suicide by drowning himself in a tank near his house. Mr. Philips, who had been suffering from insomnia, was formerly Pastor of the Union Chapel at Calcutta, and had laboured as a missionary in that city and at Murshidabad before going to Berhampore.

THE magisterial inquiry into the collision at Phillour was concluded on Tuesday. The allegation for the prosecution was that the station signals were at danger, but notwithstanding this the driver of the up Bombay mail ran past, dashing into the detached engine of the down train. The driver, who pleaded not guilty and reserved his defence, was committed to the Sessions Court for trial.

A TELEGRAM dated Gilgit, 4th February, says: Owing to the evacution of Mastuj, which has now been completed, it was considered necessary to remove the body of the late Captain C. C. Ross, 14th Sikhs, who, it will be remembered, fell while gallantly leading his small, ill-fated party of men against overwhelming numbers of the enemy in the Koragh Defile last year, from Mastuj Fort, where it had been buried. It was accordingly disintered under the supervision of Lieutenant P. J. Miles, the officer then in command of the Mastuj garrison, and brought into Gilgit by a detachment of the troops for burial here. In obedience to a Force Order, the funeral took place at 11 o'clock this morning with military honours, all the British officers attending in full dress. The funeral party of twelve men was under the command of Lieutenant Harley, who belongs to the deceased officer's Regiment. The pall-bearers were Captains Medley, Bretherton, Minchin, and Surgeon-Captain Robinson. The funeral party assembled in front of the Fort at 10-45 and thence marched to the place of burial, a well wooded garden, situated at a little distance from, but in front of, the British Agency House. On their arrival at the grave the burial service was read by Sir George Robertson. At its conclusion the customary volleys were fired and the troops then returned to the Fort. The grave is situated in the south-east corner of the garden at the side of the grave of the late Mr. Hayward, who was murdered at Yasin in 1870, and a few yards only from the main path leading to the Agency House.

SIR FREDERICK FRYER goes on three months' leave in April, and Mr. Donald Smeaton, Financial Commissioner, will act as Chief Commissioner in Burma.

A VERY notable article on the South African dividend list of 1895 appears in the last number of the *African Review*. Although the whole of the dividends for the year have not yet been announced, those already recorded amount to £6,431,000, an increase of 81 per cent. on the distributions of 1894. The contribution of the Rand gold mines is £1,963,695, which is 24¼ per cent. of the value of the gold output; and the other African Mining Companies—diamond, gold, and copper—give £1,642,811, the bulk of it coming from De Beers. Finance and Investment Companies are responsible for £1,669,146 dividends arising out of the sales of assets amount to £868,250, and miscellaneous companies add £247,611 to the total. Our contemporary enters into many interesting details, and gives comparisons with 1894 in the case of each individual dividend-paying Company.

The Bombay Political Department is just at present exercised about finding a successor to the recently deceased Maharana of Sunth, a Rajput Principality, which is one of the more important of the sixty-one Native States constituting the Rewa Kantha Political Agency. The ruling family of Sunth, which is of Rajput stock and originally came from the neighbourhood of Mount Abu, is suffering from a paucity of male heirs, and, as it possesses no *sanad* authorising adoption, the succession in default of male heirs lapses under ordinary circumstances to the British Government. When the late Maharana's predecessor died in 1872 the direct line gave out and the State would have lapsed. The Government of India, however, permitted the widow to make an adoption on behalf of her deceased husband, but the family was so poorly provided with male members that the closest relative who could be found was a boy aged twelve, whose ancestors had bifurcated from the main line fourteen generations ago. This lad was accordingly adopted and placed on the *musnad* under the name of Pratap Singh. He was educated at the Rajkumar College at Rajkote and was installed with full powers in 1881; but he too has died leaving no male issue. The Government of India, as is known, are exceedingly undesirous of exercising their right in cases of lapses in Native States; and in the present instance every endeavour will doubtless be made to obtain a suitable successor to the deceased Maharana. Some difficulty, however, must be experienced when dealing with such extreme degrees of collateral relationship as are furnished by the Sunth family, particularly when the genealogies are apt to lose themselves in ancient legendary myth.

ACCORDING to the Japanese Budget, a sum of 94,979,685 yen is to be spent during the seven years beginning with April of the present year for purposes of naval extension, independently of ships already in course of construction. The amount is to be voted as a continuing fund spread over that length of time. The sum asked for the coming fiscal year in this department is 22,256,294 yen, of which 12,749,467 yen is to be expended for the construction of new ships, 7,747,529 yen for the manufacture of arms, and 1,759,298 yen for building. The manufacture of arms is to be completed in the 34th fiscal year, namely, 1901, and it demands altogether an outlay of 33,751,162 yen. The building undertaking—to be finished in 1902—is to cost 14,073,946 yen in all. As to the construction of war-vessels, it is to be completed in 1902, the whole cost being 47,154,576 yen. As in the case of the Army, so in the case of the Navy, it is not yet possible to make any definite statement with regard to the exact degree of increase contemplated by the Government. Some persons state that the object of the present programme is to raise the total displacement of the Navy to 200,000 tons during the period mentioned above.

BANGALORE, says the *Daily Post*, bids fair to become famous for its hospitals. Our contemporary recently announced the selection of a site for a new hospital for the City, and not long ago chronicled the opening of the Church of England Zenana Hospital in the station. The St. Martha and the Maternity are also comparatively new institutions. Besides these there are of course several military hospitals, for the use of soldiers and their families; and yet again, for the poor in civil life, there are dispensaries and "wards," for the purpose of affording medical relief. When, therefore, the Bowring Hospital is enlarged, the medical and surgical needs of the people of the place ought to be fully provided for.

SIR JOHN WILLOUGHBY, Dr. Jameson's leading companion in his ill-fated march on Johannesburg, is accustomed to rough it. He had few luxuries at Buluwayo. Miss Alice Balfour, in her recent record of her twelve hundred miles journey in a wagon, thus writes of the official residence shared by Dr. Jameson and Sir John at Buluwayo:—"Dr. Jameson and Sir John Willoughby, who have a house between the old and new towns, about two miles from the latter, are living in tents, and have given us their rooms. . . . I have Sir John Willoughby's room. This is a true and faithful description of it. It has mud walls, mud floor, thatched roof with no ceiling, doors made of two packing-case lids, and an unglazed window, with shutter of rough boards. Furniture: A bedstead, one box upside down, some wooden shelves, a small strip of matting, an empty whisky-bottle doing duty as a candlestick, and (O luxury!) a table! Dr. Jameson's room is much the same, only it has a six-inch square looking-glass as well. . . . The dining-room and kitchen are close by. . . . The house is very comfortable, really, although my description of it may make you think it is an inappropriate abode for the Administrator of a territory as large as France." Rude as it was, the official residence is doubtless palatial compared with a Pretoria gaol.

THE COTTON DUTIES.

(Concluded from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

LEVIED ON CLASSES ABLE TO BEAR IT.

SIR JAMES WESTLAND, continuing his speech on Monday said:—I know no foundation for the theory that the classes who have to bear the tax are in any way unable to do so. It has always been urged that one great reason in support of duties on cotton goods was that we thereby obtained, even from the subjects of Native States, some small contribution in consideration of the benefits which these persons, though outside the sphere of our direct taxation, reaped from the protection enjoyed under British rule. It seems to me singularly inconsistent to say that while it is legitimate and even desirable to obtain a revenue from these classes so far as they are dwellers in Native States, it is not proper to obtain similar revenue from the same classes in our own territories who enjoy a much more direct share in the benefits of the system to which they are asked to contribute.

Indeed, I have heard it argued that they are in some respects precisely the classes who ought to contribute to present necessities; inasmuch as the same fall in the rupee which has rendered it necessary for us to enlarge our revenue has been to them a source of advantage. To them it means higher prices for their agricultural produce and more active trade in carrying it away to the markets.

Those who argue about oppressiveness of taxation and the inability of these classes to meet the demand, altogether forget, it seems to me, the figures with which they are dealing. The whole amount we intend to obtain by cotton duties is put down at 105 lakhs of rupees: the number of people who pay it—for nearly every soul in India wears cotton cloths—is something like 287 millions, and the result of these two figures is to show that the average contribution of each person to the tax is about seven pies, a little over half an anna. It is a tax which by the nature of its application is to some extent graduated according to the means of the payer, and we may safely say that the vast mass of the population to which I have referred will not be called on to pay on the average more than half an anna, and that the poorest classes—those who cannot afford to indulge in even such minor luxuries as a good dhuti—will not have to pay even if they used taxed cloth more than a quarter as much, or, say, one pie and-a-half. To talk of this as oppressive taxation is misuse of words. The amount has been saved to these same persons over and over again in the cheapness which the improvement of communications has brought about in the supply of these same cotton goods. It may be a pity that in the nature of things we cannot maintain the fabric of civilized society without making the members of it contribute in some minute degree towards the cost. But that necessity for being accepted the obligation upon us is limited to seeing that the demand we make is a small as is consistent with our necessities, and that we have endeavoured to do in reducing the total amount of it by some fifty lakhs. This reduced demand, I think I have shown, is as fairly assessed by the cotton duties we propose as it is possible in India to assess any tax, and I must leave to the indignation orators of Bombay the task of reconciling their denunciation of a tax, which, as I have shown, has in any case to be paid by the general mass of the population of India with their denunciation of the Government for reducing it within as narrow limits of amount as possible. We do not impose taxes merely for amusement; we do it because we are obliged to do it by our financial necessities; and I confess that I think people must find it rather difficult to attack our proposals on the merits, when their attack partically come to his, that if our existing financial necessities do not warrant our maintaining a high rate of duty, why, then, we ought to find some other financial necessities which do. I repeat again what I said before, we have been obliged to alter the manner of incidence of a tax which is now paid and will in future—whether it be levied upon the principles we have adopted, or upon those which have been recommended to us by some of the bodies we have consulted in India—be paid by the general mass of the population, and we are doing what is wise and proper in not only preventing that change from involving an additional total demand, but in reducing that demand within the narrowest limits our financial exigencies warrant.

The truth is that a great deal of the opposition which has been made in this respect arises from a notion that we have not moved up over and over again in the arguments, that if we maintain the tax upon goods imported from Manchester, we in some way or other obtain the revenue, not from the pockets of our own subjects, but from the producers in Lancashire. Take away this argument, and realise the fact that the tax, whether levied on Manchester goods or on Indian ones, has to be paid by the consumer in this country and the whole question at once becomes plain. It becomes absurd then to talk of a relief of 1½ per cent. of taxation on Manchester goods, as a relief given to anybody but the consumers of the 30 crores of goods that come from there; and as these thirty crores of goods account for nearly three-quarters of the woven goods consumed in this country (including hand-woven) the consumers who have obtained this partial relief must be something approaching to three-quarters of the population of the country.

We are told by those who oppose our policy in this matter that we are altogether wrong in imagining that the financial position of India is such that we can afford to reduce our revenue by 50 lakhs. It is certainly a very unusual thing when a Government proposes to remit 50 lakhs of taxation, and say they are able to do so, for people who say they represent the tax-payers to insist that the Government is wrong, and that taxation should not be remitted. The contention, of course, really arises from that notion to which I have referred, that it is the producers in Manchester and not the consumers in India who are the real payers of the tax, and that the benefit will be to the former and not to the latter.

We are quite accustomed in this country to being told that we know nothing about our business, and that the commonest sense of our self-constituted critics would be sufficient to prevent us falling into great blunders; but still I would think that upon such a question as the real nature of our financial position, people would think they were treading upon dangerous ground in asserting that they are better informed than the Government itself.

I hope, however, to convince the Council that in this matter at least the Government knows its business better than its critics.

The head and fore-front of our offending is that we have proposed to give up revenue in the face of the "notorious fact that the Famine Insurance Fund is suspended," so says a resolution of the "citizens of Bombay."

There is a document which is annually published by the Comptroller-General, and which will, as usual, be published in the first half of the present month. It contains the accounts of the year 1894-95, which we are obliged by statute to lay before the two Houses of Parliament before the middle of May. The Comptroller-General has sent me an early copy of that document, and on referring to these accounts I see the Famine Insurance Grant in its old place, and in short the Government has, as a matter of fact, restored the Famine Insurance before it proposed to reduce its revenue. In short, the notorious fact which was stated as the fore-front of our offending turns out not to be a fact at all.

HAND-LOOM INDUSTRY.

It seem in some quarters to have been understood as depreciating the alleged competition of handloom industry, on the ground of the small extent of that industry, but that was not at all my meaning. I am quite content, so far as the extent to which hand-loom weaving is carried on to accept the estimates put in my hands by the millowners of Bombay, who allege that it is very considerable as compared with Indian mill industry, though no great fraction of the consumption of India as a whole. The exact figures which they give me would account for the consumption of woven goods in India as follows:—Indian mill-woven, 5 crores; Indian hand-woven (including that woven from imported and other yarns), about 2½ times as much, say, 12 crores; Lancashire mill-woven, 24 crores; total 41 crores.

What I pointed out was that the conditions under which the hand-loom industry was carried on were such as to remove it from commercial competition with the other woven goods. I call it commercial competition when two sets of goods enter the channels of consumption alongside of each other, and contest the entrance against each other. That is the way in which Manchester mills and Indian mills compete; the prices at which the two can be sold are determined by the cost of production, by rate of wages, and various other elements; the two classes of goods are laid down alongside of each other, and in the wholesale market the consumer, or rather the man who purchases for sale to the consumer, is attracted to the one or to the other according to their relative cheapness. An advantage of cheapness gained by one kind over the other enables the cheaper kind immediately to that extent to oust some of the dearer. Heavier taxation on the one than on the other therefore immediately affects the amount of each that will pass into consumption.

But the village industry is on an entirely different footing: it has no such standard as cost of production; it is for the most part the product of the bye-time of the person who weaves it, and even where there are villages of regular weavers it is not an organized industry entering the market in bulk. The weaver brings his wares in small quantities to small markets, and he gets for them what he can get. Whatever he can get above the cost price of the raw material is gain, for his time he reckons as of no value; if he cannot get four annas he will take 3½, and if he cannot get that he will take 3½. He has no cost of production which establishes for him a minimum value such that if the price he realizes goes below it he must discontinue his manufacture altogether. The amount he weaves will not be determined by the prices he receives, it will not increase if he remains untaxed, and it will not diminish even if we were to place a heavy tax upon him. His trade is on a retail basis, and all the effect of taxation or non-taxation is wiped out before the trade reaches that level. The additional price that the millowner may have to put on his goods may enable the village weaver to realize slightly more than he would otherwise do, for there is no other standard by which the price of his wares can be regulated than that they must be just such as to give him a footing alongside the Manchester or Indian goods; but as his chief reason for weaving is that his fathers and grandfathers were weavers before him the advantage of price will not bring more of his goods into the market and will not diminish the area of consumption available to the power-loom.

The Cawnpore millowners, writing of the hand-room industry in the North-Western Provinces, say—"Hand-loom weaving is mostly carried out in village homes free from all Factory Act restrictions; and since any amount, however small, that can be earned by a family in its own home is better than no wage at all, the difference in the price of the two cloths is a little less than the cost of weaving the mill-cloth."

Meaning, as I understand it, that the price of the hand-woven cloth is adjusted so as to be a little less than that of the mill-woven.

I have seen an account to precisely the same effect given by a merchant of Calcutta, who, though he is interested in both Lancashire mills and in Indian mills and in the Indian import trade, holds that the hand-loom industry cannot for the reasons stated, be regarded as a commercial competitor. As a matter of economic cost of production, the advantage of the power-loom must be many times 3½ per cent.; and if it were not for this fact just stated, that the weaver plying a hereditary calling will go on weaving and taking what he can get, he would have been ousted long ago, as he can get, he practically been in England.

The Cawnpore Chamber of Commerce have urged the

he happened to know that there was a very real intention on the part of some big dealers to increase their advances, and take advantage of the protection given to hand-looms. If that took place he certainly agreed that there would not be any finality in this measure. From what he knew of a neighbourhood not far from Calcutta he could say that it was a mistake to suppose that the hand-loom weavers used only the coarser counts. They used very largely the finest counts, even to the extent of one-third of their yarns, and the cloth turned out by them was certainly liked by large classes of consumers than the imported cloths, and so long as the price could be got down to the price of mill woven goods, or near it, they would continue to work. Taking the statistics of the district to which he had referred he quoted figures to show how the hand-loom trade had flourished from 1879 to 1884, when the cotton duties were removed, and how it had diminished since. These figures seemed to him to prove just this—that the looms could not complete with the mills on equal terms, but that they could compete when the mill goods were taxed.

Then again he must remark, in spite of all Sir James Westland had said, that he did not feel satisfied that they ought to remove taxation at the present moment. The financial situation lay in the future, and they knew nothing about it, but on general grounds he saw any number of objects to which a surplus, if available, would be applicable. One was the reforms of the currency and the introduction of gold reserve which they must have, if they were to put an end to the present uncertainties. Then he could point to Burma, where at present all improvements had to be met from its own resources; and then there were the numerous ways in which commerce could be strengthened in India against the increasing competition which it had to meet. And then there was also the spectre of famine in the North-West. For these reasons he would have been glad to see some measure introduced which would have provided for all probable demands on the revenue.

BRITAIN'S FRIENDS AND ENEMIES.

MR. CHAMBERLAN presided on Tuesday (Jan 21) at a complimentary banquet at the White-hall Rooms, Hotel Metropole, given by Queenslanders to Lord Lamington, the Governor of Queensland. In proposing the toast of the evening, Mr Chamberlain said:—I think, gentlemen, that I see before me a representative gathering of British subjects, whose chief, or at all events one of whose, principal interests lie in that great group of Australian colonies whose present greatness and importance give us but a faint indication of the splendid future which awaits them. (Cheers.) But although, as I have said, your interest lies in this direction, I have an instinctive feeling that to-night you are thinking not so much of Australian politics and of Australasian progress as you are of events that have recently occurred—(cheers)—in another quarter of the globe, and of their connection with imperial interests. (Cheers.) And if that be so, I hail the fact as another proof of the solidarity of the imperial sentiment, which makes it impossible that a blow can be struck, or a chord sounded—not in even the most distant part of this Empire—without an echo coming back from every other part of the Empire. (Loud cheers.) A few weeks ago England appeared to stand alone in the world, surrounded by jealous competitors, and by almost another unexpected hostility. (Hear, here.) Differences between ourselves and other nations, which were of long standing, appeared suddenly to have come to a head, and to have assumed threatening proportions, and from quarters from which we might have looked for friendship and consideration—(cheers)—having regard to our traditions, and to a certain community of interests—(cheers)—we were confronted with suspicion, and even with hate. We had to recognise that our success itself, however legitimate, was imputed to us a crime—(hear, hear)—that our love of peace was taken as a sign of weakness—(cheers)—and that our indifference to foreign criticism was construed into an invitation to insult us. (Loud cheers.) We had to admit it. The prospect of our discomfiture was regarded with hardly disguised satisfaction by our competitors, who at the same time must have been forced to admit that we alone hold our possessions throughout the world in trust for them all—(loud cheers)—and admit them to our markets as freely as ourselves. (Renewed cheers.) Gentlemen, I regret that such a feeling should exist, and that we should be forced to admit its existence. But if it does exist, I rejoice that it found expression. (Cheers.) No better service was ever done this nation when we were enabled to show, in face of all, that while on the one hand we were resolute to fulfil our obligations, we are equally determined to maintain our rights. (Cheers.) Three weeks ago, in the words of Mr. Forster, the leader of the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada, the great mother Empire stood splendidly isolated. (Hear, hear.) And how does she stand to-day? She stands secure in the strength of her own resources, in the firm resolution of her own people without respect to party, and in the abundant loyalty of her children from one end of the Empire to the other. (Loud cheers.) The resolution which was conveyed to the Prime Minister on behalf of the Australian colonies—(cheers)—and the display of patriotic enthusiasm on the part of the Dominion of Canada—they come to us as the natural response to the outburst of national spirit in the United Kingdom, and a proof that British hearts beat in unison throughout the world, whatever may be the differences that separate us. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, let us cultivate this sentiment. (Cheers.) Let us do all in our power by improving our communication, by developing our commercial relations, by co-operating in mutual defence; and none of us will ever feel isolated. (Cheers.) No part of the Empire will stand alone so long as it can count upon the common interest, and all its welfare and its security. (Cheers.) That is the moral which I derive from recent events. That is the lesson which I desire to impress upon my countrymen. In the words of Tennyson—

"Let Britain's myriad voices call,
Her sons be welded one and all
In one Imperial whole;
One life with Britain, heart and soul—
One flag, one fleet, one throne."

(Loud cheers.)

COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION.

As the result of the Hilary Honour Examination 1896, held at the Middle Temple, December, 1895, the Council of Legal Education has made the following among other awards:—

Pass Certificates:—Lincoln's Inn.—Syed Ali Ausat, Gokal Chand Badhwar, Mohammed Gayat Khan, S. Jahandar Meerza Anant Ram, Pestonjee Hormusjee Jamsedjee Rustomjee, Kunwar Chela Singh Varma, Allan Cyprian Bourne Webb, Lee Ah Yain. Middle Temple.—Pandit Bhola Nath, Shway Ban, Shiva Shankar Singh, Inner Temple.—Mohammad Qumrul Huda, Ramrao Ghanasham Nadkarni. Gray's Inn.—Ali Mohomed Khan Dehlavi, Mohammed Pirbaks, Sant Ram.

The following were successful in the pass examinations:—Roman Law and Constitutional Law and Legal History:—Middle Temple.—Rustom Sorab Dantra. Constitutional Law and Legal History:—Lincoln's Inn.—Jotindra Nath Dutt, Taherali Mohamedali Kaijii, Syed Ali Karim, Sheikh Shamsuddin, Richard Kaikhusroo Sorabji. Middle Temple.—Syed Mohamed Ibrahseem, Azeemur Rahmaan Khan, Dhirollal Panachand Shroff. Gray's Inn.—Pazadala Rungiah Naidu, Rabindro Kumar Naug. Roman Law Only:—Lincoln's Inn.—Hardeo Sahai Agarwala, Syed Mohammad Amir, Noshirvan Burjoise Behramjee, Kunwar Udaya Vir Singhia Raghubansi, Balwant Singh, Bawa Dharwant Singh, Har Bhajan Singh. Middle Temple.—Mohammed Ibrahim, Vasudeo Rambrishna Pandit.

LETTERS from the Hukong Valley Survey party, dated the 17th January, show that the expedition had then descended from the Patkoi range and had reached the banks of the Loglai river. We may say at once that the party had experienced no trouble whatever from the surrounding tribes: but on the other hand they had had a good deal of trouble with their own transport, which will always be the case where long and difficult marches have to be undertaken with human porterage only. The Khasia coolies, who served the party for transport, had been breaking down a good deal, and every march was diminishing the numbers available for active service. The country of course was very rough, the route being an old Singho track down the stony bed of the Loglai river. However, this path was better than nothing, and the Turong river was to be reached the next day, the 18th January. From the Turong onward to Ningbyen in the Hukong country, the ground is absolutely unknown; and there was not supposed to be any route at all. The plan was to form an advance depot half-way, stock it in two or three trips, and then make a start for Ningbyen. Although the rate of progress with such work would necessarily depend chiefly on the state of health among the coolies, the survey party still hoped to effect a junction with the Burma party from Mogaung at Ningbyen on the 3rd February. The escort of Assam military police and the Khasia coolies were to be sent back to Assam as soon as the Burma column had been met. The return journey would be over the road already cut and depots of supplies having been left at places along the route the coolies would be able to travel back lightly laden.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

THE TRANSVAAL RAID.

DR. JAMESON ON HIS WAY HOME.

HIS ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT.

BEFORE leaving Pretoria for Cape Town, the High Commissioner sent an official message to the Premier, saying:—

"January 14.—I leave to-night for Cape Town, and hope to arrive on Thursday evening. Matters have been satisfactorily arranged, and all danger of further bloodshed is at an end. The prisoners are to be handed over on the Natal border, on terms of which her Majesty's Government entirely approve. Dr. Jameson and the other leaders are to be sent to England as prisoners for trial, and all the rank-and-file not domiciled in South Africa will be discharged and sent to their homes in batches in an undemonstrative manner. The President and Executive Council have expressed their warmest thanks to me for assisting in bringing about a peaceful settlement, and the Volksraad by acclamation have endorsed a similar resolution."

The following telegram from Sir Hercules Robinson was received by Mr. Chamberlain on the afternoon of the 16th. The message, which was despatched by the High Commissioner at some point on his journey back from Pretoria to Cape Town, is an answer to Mr. Chamberlain's inquiry as to the offences of which the Uitlander prisoners stand accused, the penalties prescribed, and the matter of bail:—

"Jan. 15.—Your telegram of January 14. The accused are between fifty and sixty in number, and are mostly members of the Reform Committee. They have been arrested on a charge of treason and of seeking to subvert the State by inviting the co-operation and entrance into it of an armed force. The proceedings are based, I understand, on sworn information, and the trials will take place before the High Court. The accused are being well treated, and are represented by able counsel. It is alleged that the Government have documentary evidence of a widespread conspiracy to seizive upon the Government and make use of the wealth of the country to rehabilitate the finances of the British South Africa Company. On taking leave of the President of the South African Republic I urge on him moderation as regards the accused, so as not to alienate the sympathy he now enjoys of all right-minded persons. Bail is a matter entirely in he hands Attorney-General. The Government seem acting within their legal rights. Mines are at work, and industry does not seem to be disorganized."

Mr. Mercer, Mr. Chamberlain's private secretary, states that counsel will be employed to watch the trials on behalf of her Majesty's Government and on behalf of British and Belgian subjects and United States citizens.

The "Times" correspondent in the Transvaal sent an interesting account of a visit which he and Mr. Melton Prior were allowed to make to the prisoners. He said:—

"Dr. Jameson's officers are kept separate from the Johannesburg prisoners, two negro gaolers keeping guard between them.

"The latter prisoners we found in two lines of buildings on opposite sides of a large courtyard. Never have a more miscellaneous lot of human beings been brought together in prison before. While the Johannesburgers, dressed mostly in fancy-coloured pyjamas and wide-awakes, were grouped together under a temporary verandah, playing cards and marbles, reading newspapers and novels, or writing letters, stalking across the yard went a negro, clad in seedy European clothes, who the gaoler told us was Malaboch, the chief whom the Boers had recently fought against. Away in a shed were two Hindus who had murdered a Kafir. In another corner was a courtyard full of Kafir prisoners. In separate cell were Boers.

"The Johannesburgers were in excellent spirits—far better, in fact, then when carrying out a revolution. A body of men looking less like revolutionists it is impossible to imagine. Whisky and soda were offered us by each group as we passed. Anything they like they are allowed to buy and bring in. All that they complain of now is the heat. They are necessarily very crowded, and at first eight of them had been lodged in cells 12ft. by 12ft., with one small window, and locked in at night. The sanitary arrangements, too, had been very bad, and the vermin were swarming. They are now allowed to sleep outside. Colonel Rhodes and Messrs. Phillips, Farrar, and Hammond are kept separate from the rest.

"The authorities are evidently anxious to do their best for the comfort of the prisoners, but it is to be hoped that they will soon hold a preliminary investigation and release the bulk of them on bail or parole. The trial may not be held before April now, and to keep so large a body of professional and Committeemen detained in custody when they know that the majority only joined the movement at the last moment and were innocent of any participation in a conspiracy is unreasonable.

"The country is getting quieter every day now. The Boers have nearly all returned home.

"Dr. Jameson may leave at any moment."

Since then the majority of the political prisoners have been released on bail to the amount of £2,000 each. Those who remain in custody are—Colonel F. Rhodes, Sir Drummond Dunbar, Messrs. J. Hays Hammond, Langerman, Richards, Van Hulsteyn, Rogers, Lace, Auret, Sampson, Phillips, Farrar, Bettington, J. W. Leonard, Hosken, Wollas-ton, Fitzpatrick Strange, Bailey, Goddard, S. Jame-son, Hamilton, and Sandilands.

Dr. Jameson and his officers arrived at Durban, and were conducted at once on board the troopship Victoria to sail direct for England. The Harlech Castle will convey the rank-and-file of Dr. Jameson a party to England.

DR. JAMESON'S ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT.

The "Times" correspondent also describes an interview he had with Dr. Jameson and other officers in Pretoria gaol. Dr. Jameson said he thought the letter of appeal he received from the Johannesburgers justified his action, and that the clause guaranteeing all expenses absolved him from responsibility to the shareholders of the Chartered Company.

Refering to the last fight the officers denied that they had been shephered by the Boers into a difficult position at Vlakfontein. Their guide had assured them that it was the only road to Johannesburg except one involving a detour of 50 miles. Their only choice, therefore, was to follow it. After keeping up a running fight from Krugersdorp they dislodged the Boers from one position and then found the Boers a mile further on occupying a position above Vlakfontein. This position was exceedingly strong, and the only way they could find to approach it was across a narrow ford. The help expected from Johannesburg never came. The Boers were gathering in increasing numbers, and the losses likely to be entailed in taking the position would have so greatly reduced the force that they would have been unable to render Johannesburg any real assistance. Dr. Jameson said that, being advised of this by his military officers, he decided to surrender.

Sir John Willoughby was found drawing a careful plan of the action. He thought that if 500 men had come out from Johannesburg the day would have been saved. On this point I disagree with him. Johannesburg only had 2,500 armed men at most. Few of these knew the use of arms, and the majority were without experience, training, or discipline. I have ascertained on most trustworthy authority that on the day of Dr. Jameson's surrender there were 7,000 Boers within striking distance of Johannesburg and Dr. Jameson. The rate at which the Boers could collect had been grossly under-estimated, and a sortie from Johannesburg would have only brought still further disaster. What Dr. Jameson's force might have done, as Boers themselves have told me, was to keep away through open ground to the south.

Questioned on this, the officers said that they had not found at Krugersdorp the guides whom they expected from Johannesburg, and, fearing lest they should come across unknown obstacles, had considered it best to follow the regular road. According to Major White, the horses were not absolutely knocked up, and could still have gone a considerable distance.

An interview which the "Times" correspondent had with General Joubert was interesting. General Joubert said:—"I see your "Times" calls Jameson a brave man. I think there is only one braver man, and he is the Devil. I would never have the courage to break into another man's house as Jameson did. Is Jameson a barbarian, or did he think us barbarians? When the telegram was received stating that he had crossed the border I would not believe it possible, but I sent round the country calling the men to arms. Each man jumps on his pony and rides off. He does not wait to form an army, and does not want waggons, tents, or tinned milk, but goes as he is."

The surgeon-in-chief in charge of the burgher forces reports that the casualties on the 1st and 2nd January, on the Government side were four killed and four wounded; while on Dr. Jameson's side sixty five were killed and forty-four wounded.

THE STRENGTH AND SENTIMENTS OF THE BOERS.

The "Times" correspondent observes that the military strength of the Boers has been greatly under-estimated; they are a complete nation of soldiers, and have fighting force, always available on very short notice, of 20,000 men. South Africans were never tired of saying: "The Boers have not really much pluck and could never stand up to the Britisher"; and when one looks at the dashing, dare-devil lot of the men who followed Dr. Jameson and then at the sober Boer one cannot help thinking that in a rough-and-tumble hand-to-hand encounter the Britisher would come off best. But the Boer never gives his enemy a chance for that. With his rifle he keeps him well at a distance, and he comes out the victor by his superior skill. The men who opposed Dr. Jameson and had hovered along his flank from the first till sufficient numbers could be collected to stand in front of him, and who had then impeded his progress till he was finally compelled to lay down his arms, had even fought best, and probably not much more sleep less to eat than Dr. Jameson's men; and so rapidly had than had come that, though the orders for assembly were issued on the Monday afternoon, by Thursday there were 7,000 men within striking distance of Johannesburg. Altogether that week 12,000 Boers were brought into the field in the Transvaal, and the Bechuanaland, Swaziland, and northern borders were watched as well as Johannesburg. The intense patriotism and deep religious fervour of the Boers add greatly to their strength, and in anything threatening the independence of the Transvaal the Orange Free State is at one with the sister Republic. The Pretoria Government, the "Times" correspondent says, is formed of strong men, who can act with common-sense and moderation. There is a sincere desire on all sides for the maintenance of a Republic. Every Boer believes that the whole plot was engineered by the Chartered Company for the overthrow of the Republic, and it is evident that the mass of the people of Johannesburg were opposed to this plan.

The views of the extreme section are exemplified in some remarks of a Boer which the "Times" correspondent recently heard. He said:—"We inherited this country from our forefathers. The soil is ours, ours by right, and if the Englishman comes to take it from us we will shoot him, if the Frenchman comes we will shoot him, if the German comes we will shoot him. Foreigners may come and dig for gold and make money, but they must not expect any share in the government of the country. If they will swear fourfolds—first, animosity to the British Government; second, animosity to every other country; third, loyality to the Republic; fourth, loyality to the people—then they may become citizens; otherwise not. We Boers left Cape Colony in order to be free of the British Government. We wandered into the desert to be left alone. You British have all the rest of South Africa. You have now Matabeleland and Mashonaland. Why, then, come interfering with us here? Why not live and let live? You come sneaking in in an underhand way. You smuggle in arms, and how can you expect us to receive you as fellow-citizens?" This Boer spoke without ill-temper, and, as he had assisted to refugees from Dr. Jameson's force to find their way back to safety instead of seizing them, he was evidently possessed of generosity.

Commandant Cronje, to whom Dr. Jameson surrendered, addressed the burghers before they dispersed, and congratulated them on their success. He added that they must not conclude, because they stopped and conquered the invaders, that they had conquered the British race. All should unite in promoting good fellowship, and in getting all nationalities to work together for the benefit of the Republic.

THE REPUBLIC'S POLICY.

Reuter's agent at Pretoria is officially assured that President Kruger, in his conference with the High Commissioner, made no demands whatever. The Government will in due course make its demands in a clear manner. The Government and the burghers will, to a man, resist any form of foreign protectorate, either from Great Britain or from other nations, and are firmly resolved to maintain in all respects the independence of the Republic. The grievances of the Rand will be settled when the present excited feeling has abated. It is denied that President Kruger was aware beforehand of Dr. Jameson's intended incursion.

Herr Beerlaerts van Blokland, the Minister accredited by the South African Republic to the Continental Courts, is expected on Monday in Berlin, whence he will, it is believed, proceed to St. Petersburg. His object, it is said, is to furnish information and prepare the ground for a future appeal to the Continental Powers against England, should such an appeal ultimately be considered expedient.

A letter which appeared in the "Cape Argus" of last week, and which attracted a good deal of attention, urged that the British Government should insist on a searching inquiry into the conspiracy involved in Dr. Leyds's secret mission to Germany. The writer alleges that a deliberate attempt has been made by the Hollander clique in the Transvaal to bring about a collision between this country and one, if not two, of the European Powers.

The "Cape Times" publishes a letter from Mr. Schreiner, ex-Attorney-General of Cape Colony, expressing the opinion that British suzerainty over the Transvaal, which was reserved in the Convention of 1881, was abandoned in that of 1884.

Dr. Leyds underwent an operation for an affection of the throat on Friday in Berlin; but his condition is satisfactory.

Reuter's Pretoria correspondent says that all sections of the Transvaal Press, especially the organs of Johannesburg, regard the conduct of Sir Jacobus de Wet as unjust. "It was through his co-operation with Sir Hercules Robinson and the tact which he displayed that bloodshed between the Boers and the Uitlanders was prevented."

The trial of the political prisoners has been fixed for April 21.

We have received the following telegram, dated January 20, from some British residents in Johannesburg.

"The incarceration of leading men is paralyzing this world-wide and important gold industry. Financial ruin and general want of employment will be experienced here unless a prompt and permanent settlement of the civil and industrial disabilities is effected."

IMPORTANT SPEECH OF JOUBERT.

A telegram dated Cape Town, January 24, says:—The Legislative Council have adopted a motion unanimously protesting against outside interference in the affairs of British Colonies, and upholding the action taken by the Imperial and Colonial authorities to this end.

The rank and file of the prisoners who served under Jameson will arrive here next week. They will be dressed in plain clothes and to avoid demonstrations it has been arranged that their arrival shall be private.

There is a general and growing feeling in the Colony and throughout South Africa that the recent invasion will have the effect of enforcing better order in the Transvaal, and protection for those residing there.

A Reuter's telegram dated Pretoria, January 23, says General Joubert, in thanking the Free State burghers at Heilbron for the ready help they had rendered to the Transvaal, said that in his opinion there was a great future before South Africa if it was united.

Referring to the recent incursion of Dr. Jameson's force, he said it was not the work of the honourable and noble section of the British nation, but a cunning and insidious attempt. Happily it was repulsed.

General Joubert declared that the spirit of the unity which existed between the two States, and of the assistance so promptly offered, before it was even expected. He was proud also of the sympathy from Cape Colony. Their cause was the cause of the South African people, who would achieve their end by combining, although under different rules, into one nation.

General Joubert further said that quiet was not yet restored. Weapons were still being discovered, and this showed that there was treachery, and that the fire still smouldered. He hoped from his heart that they would soon have peace, and in conclusion he promised firm aid to the Free State if occasion ever required.

Johannesburg, January 23.

The town is quiet, but business is unsettled, and a general feeling of unrest prevails. Moreover, the unemployed are becoming an element of danger. During the last fortnight, men have been leaving the town in small parties daily, but their object and destination are at present undivulged. Their movements, in fact, are conducted with the utmost secrecy. The Transvaal police have been ordered to Komatipoort.

THE Allahabad paper thinks it is now able to judge the exact demand made upon the strength of the Indian Army for garrisoning the Tochi Valley, which passed into the hands of the British Government after the Waziristan Campaign and in accordance with the Kabul Agreement of 1893. One squadron of cavalry, two regiments of infantry, with four guns of a mountain battery and two Maxims, these are to form the permanent garrison. The Punjab Frontier Force will supply these troops, but they will involve the keeping of at least two regiments not belonging to the P. F. F. on the border between Kohat and Dera Ghazi Khan, now the most southern post held. It is becoming more and more evident in the matter of infantry that the Frontier Force cannot possibly hold all the stations which, properly, should be entrusted to them. The Malakand, the Samana Range, Kuram, the Tochi Valley and Wano are all positions acquired within the last few years. They are beyond the old border, and in ordinary course they should be made over exclusively to the Force which has won distinction in the past by its splendid service in advance of the general garrison of the Punjab. The detachments of cavalry required can be provided, now that Rajanpur has been given up, but the infantry battalions are not numerous enough for the whole line of posts. There is, of course, one remedy; the absorption of the Frontier Force into the Punjab Army, but opinion is divided as to the desirability of this step. If, however, it be not taken, then it may become necessary to consider what stations can be abandoned. There is one certainly which might with advantage go by the board—if indeed the Indus spares it during the next rains. This is Dera Ghazi Khan, which has a regiment of cavalry and one of infantry as its normal garrison. These troops are no longer needed there as the country about is perfectly peaceful, and the border militia might hold any outlying posts. One squadron and two companies might be left for a time, but even these should be eventually withdrawn. The Tochi is so important a route that it must be kept open as far as possible, and as its value is now recognised the Frontier Force should be released from holding stations far away to the south where no danger can ever threaten.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

THE ASHANTI EXPEDITION.

KUMASI PEACEFULLY ENTERED.

SUBMISSION OF THE KING.

THE fighting column left the encampment on the banks of the river Adra at six o'clock on the morning of Friday 17th January, and entered Kumasi without opposition.

During the night there was a violent tornado, accompanied by heavy rain.

All the members of the force were drenched. The rain continued for four hours after the march on Kumasi was begun.

Major Baden-Powell's levies entered Kumasi simultaneously with the main body, while a detachment of Houssas and levies under Major Gordon, who arrived by Kokofu road and Sirasu, entered the town from the east.

As the various contingents of the British force entered Kumasi, they formed up in the palaver square and there awaited the rest of the column. Sir Francis Scott, attended by the staff, arrived at twelve o'clock. King Prempeh, surrounded by his chiefs, was seated on one side of the square, and made no manifestations of any kind while the troops formed up and lined the square. The native levies, amid cheers from the troops, marched off to their respective stations. Messrs. John and Albert Ansah, the envoys who recently returned from England, carried messages backwards and forwards between the King and Sir Francis Scott. They were Europeans. Except for the constant beating of drums, the populace made no demonstration.

At five o'clock a palaver was held. Sir Francis Scott and staff were seated in a semi-circle. The Ashanti chiefs were paraded before the Commander-in-Chief. King Prempeh then descended from his stool, and shook hands with Sir Francis Scott, who informed him that Mr. Maxwell, the Governor, would arrive next day, and that it would be necessary to arrange at once for the holding of a grand palaver. Sir Francis also told the King that he must clear the streets, and keep the people quiet. The meeting then dispersed.

THE GRAND PALAVER.

The grand palaver, for which the Commander-in-Chief, after his entry into Kumasi, ordered the Ashantis to prepare took place in the Palaver Square at 7 on Monday morning Jan. 13. When the detachment arrived at the palace, Captain Donald Stewart, the political officer, entered, accompanied by a native interpreter, armed with a stick. Captain Stewart, through the interpreter, gave the King five minutes to respond to the summons, intimating that if he did not do so within that time he would be taken by force. The King presently appeared, and was escorted to the square by the British soldiers.

King Prempeh, who was accompanied by his chiefs, having taken up his station within the square, the troops immediately formed round, and the palaver was begun.

The Governor (Mr. Maxwell), addressing the King, recalled the history of the negotiations which preceded the expedition. He pointed out how the Ashantis had refused to reply to the letter received from the Governor in September last, and how they had sent worthless envoys to England, ignoring the Queen's representative at Cape Coast Castle. When, said Mr. Maxwell, formal demands were made by one Government to another, and were disregarded, obedience had to be enforced.

King Prempeh here interrupted, and protested that he had no wish to resist the demands of the British Government.

The Governor, continuing, said Her Majesty's Government had been unable to believe the assertions of the King's envoy in England, and their refusal to do so had been justified by the envoy's own confession that the document purporting to invest him with powers had been forged. The situation, Mr. Maxwell next pointed out, was now completely changed, and the terms which the British Government were ready to accept in October were no longer open. A few days ago Captain Stewart delivered a message to the King, stating that it was not the intention of the British Government to depose Prempeh if he had made complete submission, and paid the full expenses at once or the greatest part of them. The Government could now believe no promise made by the King. On the occasion of the last expedition, twenty-two years ago, a treaty was made, and its conditions had been ignored by the Ashantis. It was now a different matter; and Mr. Maxwell announced that he was ready, on behalf of Her Majesty, to receive the submission of King Prempeh together with the payment of 50,000 ounces of gold.

PREMPEH'S SUBMISSION.

The King replied that he was ready to make his submission.

The ceremony of receiving the same immediately followed. Taking off his crown and his sandals, the King advanced to the Governor, who with Sir Francis Scott and Colonel Kempster (second in command), was seated on biscuit boxes. The King placed his head between Mr. Maxwell's feet clasping it meanwhile with his hands. His followers looking on at the ceremony followed the example of the King of Ashanti submitting himself to the conqueror.

On the completion of the ceremony, which was a most impressive spectacle, the Governor asked King Prempeh for payment of the indemnity demanded.

AN IMPECUNIOUS POTENTATE.

The King replied by claiming British protection, and declared that he only possessed 680 ounces of gold.

The Governor said it was absurd to to suppose that the King, who could send ambassadors to England, had only that amount in his treasury. He was willing he informed the King, to give the protection asked, but the demand of the British Government must be complied with.

Prempeh answered that he was willing to pay, but required time.

The Governor reminded him that, twenty-two years ago, a similar promise was made, but it had not been kept. Therefore, he would not depart till he had received security that on this occasion the conditions would be fulfilled.

The King renewed his appeal for time in which to pay.

IMPRISONED FOR DEBT.

To this the Governor replied—"The King, the Queen mother, the King's father, his two uncles, his principal chiefs, and the Kings of Mampon, Ejesu, and Otesu will be conducted to the coast by troops. They will be treated with due respect."

These words fell like a thunderbolt on King Prempeh and his followers. This termination of the palaver was evidently totally unexpected, and produced general consternation.

One chief arose, and in a shrill voice complained that the Ashantis had been misled by the brothers Ansah, and that all complications which had arisen were due to them.

The Governor answered—"The Ansahs will be taken to the coast, and there tried on a criminal charge of forgery."

A DRAMATIC FINALE.

John and Albert Ansah, who were seated a little apart, seemed dumbfounded at this announcement. They were immediately arrested, and having been handcuffed were marched off. Within five minutes all the other prisoners were placed under guard, and removed to a house which had been prepared for their reception. The whole affair was splendidly arranged, and the masterly action of the Governor is the subject of general remark.

The war chief Kokofuku is voluntarily going to the coast to give evidence against the brothers Ansah. It is considered that to-day's proceedings have secured British supremacy in Ashanti.

The execution grove is full of skulls, which bear witness to the horrible cruelty which has been practised at the Ashanti capital. Fetish houses and the groves are being destroyed.

A PROTECTORATE DECLARED.

The "Morning Post" special correspondent with the Ashanti Expedition, telegraphing from Kumasi, states that Governor Maxwell has declared a British Protectorate over Ashanti, and that a provisional Government has been formed with Captain Donald Stewart, the political officer of the Expedition, at its head. The people of Ashanti have manifested no resentment at the arrest of their King, and all remains quiet.

THE Calcutta Military Tournament, organised by General Yeatman-Biggs, was begun on Wednesday. There was a moderate attendance in the afternoon but a much larger one in the evening. The programme varies daily so as to make the tournament continuously attractive. This afternoon there was jumping by sections, in which two teams from the 3rd and 5th Bengal Cavalry and the Body-guard and one team from the 14th Bengal Lancers and the Central India Horse, respectively, took part. Bayonet exercise and physical drill by the Royal Munster Fusiliers followed, then some pretty sword exercise and pursuing practice by the 5th Bengal Cavalry and an admirable musical drive by the 41st Field Battery, which was immensely appreciated. A smart gymnastic display by representative men from the 3rd Bengal Cavalry was much applauded. Clever feats of horsemanship by sowars of the Central India Horse occupied a few minutes and then came a silent ride by a detachment of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, perfectly done. Finally came a combined display of all arms, representing attack on a hill fort; this was a most realistic piece of business in which Native Cavalry, British and a Native Infantry, a Mountain Battery, and a Maxim gun played their various parts. The enemy were represented by men in distinctive dress, armed with matchlocks and knives. Pathan dress, as if they were dead and wounded, and imaginary river was bridged, the door of the fort was blown in by a bomb, and the place was rushed at the point of the bayonet.

THE DEATH OF PRINCE HENRY OF BATTENBERG.

DETAILS OF THE ILLNESS.

A PROFOUND sensation was created throughout England on Wednesday (January 22) by the announcement of the death of his Royal Highness Prince Henry of Battenberg. It had been arranged that Her Majesty the Queen should review the newly-equipped Flying Squadron from the terrace of Osborne, house, but during the early part of the forenoon an order was given that the warships, which had already got up steam preparatory to sailing past Cowes in view of the Queen, and then making a circuit round the Isle of Wight, were not to start. The ostensible cause of this was a slight haze which prevailed in the Solent, and considerable disappointment was felt by those who had assembled to witness the espectacle, but when, later on, the news leaked out that the real cause of the alteration in the arrangements was to be found in the fact that the illness of Prince Henry of Battenberg had terminated fatally, and that Princess Beatrice the Queen's youngest daughter, and constant companion had become a widow, the only feeling which prevailed was one of the deepest sympathy with the Princess in her heavy sorrow.

HOW THE NEWS REACHED OSBORNE.

Her Majesty received the news direct from Sierra Leone over a private wire from London, which goes straight to Osborne House. The message was, as is usual, sealed with wax, and sent to the Queen's private apartments. This was about breakfast, which Her Majesty usually takes alone. On breaking the seal, the Queen found the brief but sad anouncement that Prince Henry died at sea on Monday.

BREAKING THE NEWS TO PRINCESS BEATRICE.

Overwhelmed with grief, Her Majesty sent for the Duke of Connaught, and in a short time they proceeded together to break the terrible news to Princess Beatrice.

Recent reports as to the condition of the Prince had been so encouraging that at first her Royal Highness did not seem to realise the tidings that had been conveyed to her. A moment later there was a terrible outburst of grief, and all attempts at consolation were quite futile. Sir James Reid, the Queen's private physician in residence at Osborne, was quickly in attendance; and, needless to say, everything possible under the melancholy circumstances was done for the relief of the sorrow-stricken Princess.

In the "Court Circular" issued at night it was stated that the Queen is "most deeply afflicted in seeing her beloved daughter's happy life crushed and in losing a most amiable and affectionate son-in-law, to whom she was much devoted. The Princess is bearing this awful shock with great fortitude and resignation."

BRINGING HOME THE BODY.

A reporter learned upon inquiry at Mr. Goschen's private department at the Admiralty on Wednesday (Jan. 22,) that Prince Henry's end was peaceful. Mr. Goschen, after communicating with the Queen, gave instructions for the Blonde to bring the Prince's remains home forthwith, and it is expected that the vessel will sail without delay. She is a boat with a speed of over 16 knots.

THE PRINCE'S ILLNESS.

It was while walking with Prince Henry of Battenberg at Prashu that the late Major Ferguson, camp commandant, contracted the fever, to which he so quickly succumed. His sudden death rather upset the Prince who, however, continued the march with the troops until within thirty miles of Kumasi.

Here his Royal Highness was taken suddenly ill and it was found necessary to convay him back to the coast. As Prashu his condition had become so much worse that the doctors almost despaired of saving him. He rallied slightly, however, before reaching Cape Coast Castle; and on his arrival there he expressed a strong desire to remain until news was received that the expeditionary force had entered Kumasi.

He was at length induced, however, to join H.M.S. Blonde, which left Cape Coast Castle on Friday afternoon, the 17th ultimo. The Prince was very weak when he went on board; but on the following day he rallied. He became quite cheerful, and expressed the hope that he would soon be able to take exercise on deck.

On Sunday a sudden change for the worse occurred, and his Royal Highness expried peacefully on Monday evning at twenty minutes to nine o'clock.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT AND THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

THE Bombay Government has recently issued a printed State paper, signed by Lord Sandhurst, the Governor, calling in question certain allegations made by Mr. Donald Mackenzie, a member of the committee of the Howard Association, 5 Bishopsgate Street Without, London, and published by that body in their last annual report, protesting against the cruel practice of flogging Somali (African) boys and men at Aden for petty offences. It would appear that Mr. Mackenzie was merely so far in error that he reported fifty lashes as the maximum legal limit, whereas it is thirty. With this modification he still maintains that his protests were justified. The Bombay Government paper says of the Somalis at Aden that "their treatment, in connection with petty offences, differs in no respect from that observed in the case of all other native subjects of Her Majesty." Thereupon Mr. Mackenzie writes to the Howard Association (January 1896):—"It is to my mind doubtful if the Aden authorities have a right to apply the Indian Crimnal Code to the Somalis. These are not British Indians. They are natives of Africa, under British protection and are a fine set of men. I do not think that the Arabs of Aden are punished by flogging in India being a conquered country, this mode of punishment for petty offences is there inflicted on the natives as a mark of inferiority. Would the British officials in India or Aden flog a Frenchman, a German, or an Englishman for such minor offences?" The committee of the Howard Association having duly gone into the matter, have adopted the following resolution, which was moved by Mr. W. W. Baynes J. P., and seconded by Mr. Henry Gurney—namely, "The committee of the Howard Association have repeatedly taken occasion to express their appreciation of various penal reforms adopted by the Bombay and other Governments of India; but they are convinced that the statements of their colleague, Mr. Donald Mackenzie, in relation to the flogging of natives for petty offences in Aden, as also in India, are substantially correct, being, indeed, corroborated by the recent State paper of the Bombay Government. The committee hope that both in Aden and in India the chief authorities may be induced to abolish altogether invidious race distinctions in modes of punishment, not only on grounds of humanity, but also because such distinctions tend to injure the interests of imperial loyalty and unity."

THE Delhi Municipal Committee is about to undertake an experiment in sanitation, the importance of which can scarcely be over-estimated. For several years now the problem of the most suitable disposal of sweepings and night-soil in Delhi, no small matter where a city of 200,000 inhabitants is concerned, has pressed for solution. A tramway was at one time thought to be the easiest expedient, but it has not been the success anticipated; so the Municipal Committee, after mature deliberation, has finally determined to have a sewage farm of some two hundred acres, and has devoted a sum of Rs. 15,000 to start the scheme. The idea has commended itself to all the local authorities, and we understand that, during a recent visit to Delhi, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Roe, the Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab, approved of the plan and a site, and there is no reason why a start should not be made before the summer. In this connection attention may be drawn to a paper on Madras sewage farms contributed in October last to the *Indian Medical Gazette* by Dr. J. Nield Cook. Some of the conclusions Dr. Cook arrives at, from an examination of the Madras farm systems, are that, no matter how barren the land is, if it is permeable, it can be prof

BRITISH DEFENCE PREPARATIONS.

MR. GOSCHEN, the First Lord of the Admiralty, was present on Tuesday (January 21) at the annual dinner at East Grinstead of one of the Conservative Associations of his constituency of north-East Sussex. Replying to the toast of "The Navy, Army, and Reserve Forces," Mr. Goschen paid a tribute to his predecessors at the Admiralty, and to his naval colleagues and the naval colleagues of those First Lords of the Admiralty who have gone before him, and said that to them was in a large measure due that marvellous rapidity with which at this moment we are able to equip our ships. (Cheers.) Mr. Goschen continued:—We have been almost surprised by the effect upon the public of the result, which we expected, because we knew it was provided for by our preparations and by our organisation. I may say that when I saw the storm clouds gathering over the horizon, and when I decided that the best we could do, as far as the Admiralty was concerned, was to organise and at once to fit out this Fly ng Squadron—the moment I had come to that conclusion the Board of Admiralty was able to carry it out; and within four and twenty hours they knew the officers that ought to be appointed, and the Admiral that ought to be put in command; and in every dockyard everything was ready. (Cheers.) The men were on board, and the ships are now at sea; and if it had not been foggy to-day they would have been passing before the eyes of their Sovereign, who takes so deep an interest in all that concerns the navy.

WHAT THE FLYING SQUADRON IS FOR.

Now, in respect to this Flying Squadron, there are a great many speculations as to what it is intended to do. I am going to be entirely frank with you, and tell you what it is intended to be. It is intended to be ready for any emergency, and to go in any direction in which it is necessary, it should proceed. (Laughter.) That was the object with which it was formed, and that is the way in which it will be utilised. (Cheers.) I have seen it stated that the Flying Squadron, or the Special Squadron, was to proceed to Berehaven under "sealed orders." There is something extremely fascinating to interesting politicians about "sealed orders." (Laughter.) What is inside? (Renewed laughter.) Unfortunately there are no sealed orders which have been given to the squadron at all. The orders are to proceed to Berehaven, and to await further orders. (More laughter.) I should wish to say this—and perhaps it will remove some apprehensions—that there is no particular country against which a menace is meant by the formation of the Flying Squadron. There is no particular quarter to which it is intended to be sent. It will remain under the orders of the admiralty, rather than under the orders of the Foreign Office—if you follow me in what I mean—that is to say, it will be used as all other naval squadrons are to be used. The disposition of that squadron will be guided by naval and not by political considerations, so long as the political situation remains as it is now (Cheers.)

A RAID ON A CARAVAN.

OVER 1000 PEOPLE KILLED.

THE Zanzibar "Gazette" of December 19th contains the following particulars of the attack by the Masai on a caravan, of which the first news was received through Reuter's Agency in a telegram from Zanzibar, under date of December 16th:—"The Reuter's telegram of 17th inst. may now be amplified by information officially received. It would seem that the caravan, consisting of 1020 Wakikuqi and 138 Waswahili, was returning from the Ravine station. When in the Kedong Valley the headmen decided to pass by the Masai kraals before daylight on the morning of the 26th ult. There can be but little doubt that the Masai mistook the caravan for a war party, and accordingly attacked it. It is reported, and we trust the report is too terrible to be true, that out of the caravan, some 1158 strong, but 100 Wakikuqi and 20 Waswahili alone escaped.

The roundness of figures suggests that they are but a conjectural estimate of what, after all, must have been a terrible disaster. There remains, however, another chapter to the story. On the day of the disaster Mr Andrew Dick had left Kikuqa, "en route" for Lake Rudolph, presumably on a trading expedition. About one march from the starting place Mr. Dick fell in with the refugee survivors of the ill-fated caravan. Having acquainted himself with the facts concerning the cause of their flight, he at once sent back to Kikuqa for reinforcements. A party of soldiers, accompanied by two French gentlemen, Baron Romans and M. Verspaij, were at once sent off, but with instructions to advise Mr. Dick to return. Mr. Dick, however, despite the opinion of his European companions, decided on the morning of 27th ult. to go down into the Kedong Valley and find out the relative strength and position of the Masai. The kraals were found deserted, but the Masai were seen in the distance driving away their cattle. An attack was shortly made, and at first with some success. Masai reinforcements, however, were not slow in coming up, and a struggle ensued to regain some of the cattle seized by Mr. Dick's men. At this point Mr. Dick and six of his men, having become separated from the main body, were completely surrounded and killed. The Frenchmen endeavoured to drive off the enemy and recover the body, but in vain. They were hopelessly out-numbered, and compelled, therefore, to retreat. They eventually reached Kikuqa, and succeeded in bringing with them no less than 202 head of cattle and 75 donkeys. The district officer, accompanied by Mr Lewis, left on the 28th for the Kedong Valley, but only to find that the Masai had fled, presumably to Ndoro. Mr Dick's body was recovered and buried.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 9.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey, perfect Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey, perfect, Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect, Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect, Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect, Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shanno, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 8th February, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	8	11	15 p.m.	140	7
Teheran	9	13	49 p.m.	...	20
Suez	9	1	50 p.m.	...	13

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of 9th February, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	9	...	1
" Karachi	..	9	..	1
" Madras	..	20	..	1

A PRETTY quarrel has arisen over the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Hongkong, says the local paper. This institution has been built on a site given by the Government from funds collected by the Chinese, and several years ago Mr. Ho Amei was appointed President, Mr. Wei Ayuk, Vice-President, Mr. Li Sing, Treasurer; and the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, Secretary *pro tem.* After suggesting that the Governor, Sir William Robinson, should take part in a ceremony purely Chinese, a proposal which was rejected by the Secretary, M. Ho Amei arranged for the opening ceremony to be performed by a Mandarin of Kowloon City and two Chinese officials from Canton. This extraordinary proceeding has created a split amongst the Chinese subscribers, and has given rise to a good deal of discussion in the public press. The majority of the European community resent the effront offered to the Hongkong Government by asking Chinese officials to come into the Colony, bringing with them the Chinese God of War, and perform idolatrous ceremonies in connection with an institution which owes its position in great measure to Government support.

As Kengtung is to remain a post whereat a Political Officer will be stationed with an escort, the necessity for making a good road from Upper Burma to the Mekong Valley must be at once admitted. The country is so unhealthy during the rainy season, which begins early in the Shan States, that work will have to be begun as quickly as possible. The present tract is only a fair weather one, and its alignment must be altered to the line of communication is to be from Mandalay through Saikaw instead of from Fort Stedman. The road should be of some commercial use also, though we cannot expect much trade from Kengtung, as it is out of the south of Saumao, the great trading centre east of the Mekong.

"BOLLINGER" CHAMPAGNE 1892, is the Finest Vintage of the Century, surpassing the Splendid Wines of '72, '74, & '75.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, Jan. 21.

3rd Dragoon Guards—The following officers are seconded for service with the Army Service Corps—Lieut F A Gill and Sec Lieut C C J McNalty.

6th Dragoon Guards—Capt H Peregrine Leader, from the Suffolk Regt, to be Capt vice K J R Campbell, who exchanges.

2nd Dragoons—Capt A D Miller to be Adjt. vice Capt F H T Hawley, who has completed his period of service in that appointment.

3rd Hussars—Sec Lieut G H C Malden to be Lieut, vice A A Kennedy, appointed Adjt.

15th Hussars—Lieut W C Anderson is seconded for service in the Niger Coast Protectorate.

17th Lancers—Major M G Need to be Lieut-Col, vice E A Belford, retired; Capt the Hon L H D Fortescue, to be Major, vice M G Need.

Regimental District—Bt Col G W Vernon from Lieut Col half-pay, to be Col to command the West India Depot, vice Col A G Spencer, who has vacated that appointment.

Royal Scots (Lothian Regt)—Capt A L Williams is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

Northumberland Fusiliers—Lieut the Hon M O'Brien to be Capt, vice C E Keith-Falconer, seconded. The following Second Lieuts to be Lieuts—F S Dawson, vice G L S Ray, appointed Adjt; and S S Flower, vice the Hon M O'Brien.

Royal Warwickshire Regt—Capt J R Dyas to be Adjt, vice Capt R D Whigham, who has completed his period of service in that appointment.

King's (Liverpool Regt)—Lieut F J Austin is seconded for service with Army Service Corps.

Lincolnshire Regt The following officers are seconded for service with the Army Service Corps Lieut P O Hazelton and Sec Lieut G F Davies.

Suffolk Regt—Capt K J R Campbell, from 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Capt, vice H P Leader, who exchanges.

East Yorkshire Regt—Sec Lieut C J Tawney to be Lieut, on augmentation.

Leicestershire Regt Sec Lieut M Busutill resigns his commission; Sec Lieut J G Lecky is seconded for service with the Army Service Corps.

Royal Irish Regt—Capt G O R Wynne is seconded for service as an Adjt of Volunteers; Super Capt R L Owens to be Capt, vice W Edgeworth Johnstone, seconded.

Cheshire Regt—Sec Lieut F F Duffus is seconded for service with the Army Service Corps.

King's Own Scottish Borderers.—Capt. F. Hemphill retires on retired pay; Lieut E R Curenton to be Capt, vice F Heughbill; Super Lieut H M Leet to be Lieut. vice E R Curenton.

Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Sec Lieut A C Northey to be Lieut, vice F Morray, appointed Adjutant.

Worcestershire Reg—Super Capt F W Northey to be Capt in succession to Major W F J Hardisty, Adjt 4th Battn.

Royal Sussex Regt—Capt R H Mounsor is seconded for service as an Adjt of Volunteers.

Hampshire Regt—Sec Lieut J H Deane to be Lieut, vice T J Household, placed on temporary half pay.

South Staffordshire Regt—Lieut F G E Cannot is seconded for service with the Army Service Corps.

Welsh Regt—Sec Lieut W E A Johnson is seconded for service with the Army service Corps.

Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Sec Lieut J Coulson is seconded for service with the Army Service Corps. Lieut A G Wauchope, from 4th Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), to be Sec Lieut. vice J Coulson.

Essex Regt—Lieut B A Warry to be Capt, vice Brevet Major H S Fleming, retired; Sec Lieut H Sant Fournier, to be Lieut, vice B A Warry.

Loyal North Lancashire Regt—Lieut W R Lloyd to be Capt, vice D P S Reid seconded.

Northamptonshire Regt—Sec Lieut E Parsons is seconded for service with the Army Service Corps.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt)—Lieut W Clegg to be Capt, vice I T Owen, seconded.

Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt)—Sec Lieut C R Bradshaw to be Lieut vice D P Walker, resigned. Sec Lieut B S Moore is seconded for service with the Army Service Corps.

King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry)—The restoration to the establishment of Super Capt C M Stevens (since deceased) is antedated to Sept 7, 1895, vice R C Hood, seconded. Lieut W M Withycombe to be Capt, vice R Cashel, resigned. Super Lieut D E Payn to be Lieut, vice W M Withycombe.

King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—Lieut C P Higginson to be Capt, in succession to Major P Bulman, who holds an extra regimental appointment.

Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt)—Sec Lieut C T Lloyd is seconded for service with the Army Service Corps.

King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut E F Brooke is seconded for service with the Army Service Corps. Gent Cadet B J Majendie, from the R M College, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut E W Brooke.

Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt)—Lieut E L Mears is seconded for service with the Army Service Corps.

Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt—Lieut S C G F Astell, to be Capt vice M B D Finch, appointed Adjt. Sec Lieut H W M Down, to be Lieut, vice S C G F Astell.

Seaforth Highlanders, Ross-shire Buffs (The Duke of Albany's)—Lieut H B Galloway, to be Capt, vice A Stirling, seconded. The promotion to the rank of Lieut of the following Second Lieuts are ante ated as fol ows:—M W H Lindsay to Oct 19, 1895; vice C J Rawnsley, appointed Adjt; and C B Chemley, to Oct 26, 1895, vice R R Hunter Weston, resigned; Sec Lieut F C O Gascoigne, to be Lieut vice H B Galloway.

Gordon Highlanders—Super Capt C R S Douglas Hamilton, to be Capt vice H Macneal, seconded.

Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Sec Lieut G C M Sorel Cameron to be Lieut, vice J D McLachlan, seconded.

Cameron Highlanders—Sec Lieut C E Watling is seconded for service with the Army Service Corps.

Prince's Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Lieut F L la Cam Jackson is seconded for service in the Niger Coast Protectorate.

Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians)—Sec Lieut F A Leahy to be Lieut, vice G W D Pollard, promoted. Lieut Munster Fusiliers—Sec Lieut G F Morres is seconded for service with the Army Service Corps.

Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own)—Capt the Hon C C Winn to be Major, vice C H B Norcott, promoted. Super Capt A E Jenkins to be Capt, in succession to Major the Hon W Coke, who holds a Staff appointm nt. Super Capt H P King-Salter to be Capt, vice the Hon C C Winn.

Army Service Corps—The following officers are transferred on probation—Lieuts—F J Austin, F A Brice (Liverpool Regt); F A Gill, 3rd Dragoon Guards; P O Hazelton, the Lincolnshire Regt; F G E Cannot, the South Staffordshire Regt; E W Brooke, the King's Royal Rifle Corps; and E L Mears, the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt).

Second Lieutenants—F F Duffus, the Cheshire Regt; G F Davies, the Lincolnshire Regt; G F Moores, the Royal Munster Fusiliers; J Coulston, the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders); C T Lloyd, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt); W E A Johnson, the Welsh Regt; C E Watling, the Connaught Rangers; B S Moore, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt); D P Parsons, the Northamptonshire Regt; C E I M Natty, 3rd Dragoon Guards; and J C Lecky, the Leicestershire Regt.

Unattached List—The following Gentlemen Cadets, from the R M College, to be Second Lieuts, with a view to their appointment to the Indian Staff Corps: R B St. John, C L Peart, C L Norman (honorary Queen's India Cadet), R H Chesevix-French, K Wigram, H Barstow, G M Orr, F G Marsh, C G Woodhouse, W H Bingham, H C M N James (Queen's Cadet), J Macpherson, C P Barlow (Queen's India Cadet), F H Bridges, G B Scott, E D Wylie, R A Cassels, L L Wheatley, J C Simpson (Queen's India Cadet) F P P Rouse, E W Niven (Queen's Cadet), M R Pocock, J G Lyons, R A Carpenter, A J P Cole, E W Ridgeway (Queen's India Cadet), S Morton (Queen's India Cadet), G Newcome, M L Ferrar, H S Sechar (Queen's India Cadet), W R Ross (Queen's India Cadet), H Miller (Queen's India Cadet).

Staff—Capt C D Rime to be Adjutant, the Connaught Rangers, to be a Dep. Asst Adjt Genl, vice Major E A Altham, the Royal Scots (Lothian Regt), whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Army Medical Staff—Brde Surg Lt Col R H Carew, D S O, to be Surg Col, vice D C Grose, deceased; Surg Lt Col E H Joynt, M D, to be Brgde Surg Lieut Col, vice R H Carew, D S O; Surg Lieut Col H Scott, M B, retires on retired pay.

Ord nance Store Dep:—Sec Lieut Conductors, Ordnance Store Corps, to be Qr Mrs, with the honorary rank of Lieut, on augmentation:—R H Booth and W Browne.

Brevet—The following officers to be Cols:—Lieut Cols J E Porteous, I S C, W E Hillier, and Adjt Genl, Bombay; and D T Kinder, the Devonshire Regt.

Memoranda—Lieut Col (local Col in Queensland) H Gunter, from half pay, is granted the substantive rank of Col in the Army. Capt and Lieut Young, the Worcestershire Regt, is granted the honorary rank of Capt. Depy Commissary and Hon Lieut H H Beatley, Bengal Establishment, is granted the honorary rank of Capt. The following Depy Asst Commissaries, Bengal Establishment, are granted the honorary rank of Lieut:—G Cooper and D J Meagher.

Reserve of Officers—Capt G F Collyer, 4th V Bn the East Surrey Regt, to be Lieut.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Reard Admiral—E Rice to be Admiral Sup Portsmouth Dock y rd (Feb 1).

Comma nders—C R Keppel, to Skipjack (Jan 16); Hon G F Digby, to Britannia Jan 17; J H W Temeraire (Jan 15); C A W Hamilton, to President, additional for study at R N College (Jan 30).

Lieutenants—F W H James, to Æolus (Oct 31 1895); W J T Saunders, to Nile (Jan 18); H Powley, to St Vincent, additional, for Martin Jan 23); W V Cole, to Penelope; A P James, to Hood; A E Acheson, to Vivid, additional, for R N Barracks; J H Orton, to Victory, additional, for Duke of Wellington (Jan 21).

Midshipmen—A W Kerr and W C O'G Cochrane, to Active; S Robinson, G H H Wilkins, and P D R West, to Calypso; H E Holme, A C Gotto, and A H de Kantzow, to Champion; C E Constable, C L Fitzwilliams, A E Silvertop, and J F Warton, to Volage (Jan 29).

Fleet Engineers—C H Peilon, to Penelope (Jan 20).

Assistant Engineers—J S Sanders, to Anson, probationary (Jan 17); G Robertson, to Vivid (Jan. 11).

Staff Surgeon—E B Bray, to Buzzard additional, for Portland sick quarters (Jan 21).

Surgeon—W G Lyford, to Black Prince (Jan 21); F A Brice, to Thunderer (Jan 21).

Chaplain—R H Donovan, to Ganges (Jan 7).

Paymaster—C M Mobberly, to Swift (re-appointed on promotion) (Jan 11).

Clerks—J S Place, to Wildfire for R N Barracks, Sheerness; F T F Watts, to Blenheim; R A Jinkin, to Vivid, for R N Barracks; A P Hughes, to Blake; W J C Johnstone, to Victory, for Duke of Wellington (Jan 16), W F Haynes, to Majestic (Jan 21).

Gunners—P J Gunn, to Royalist; F E H Johns, to Gold finch; W R Griffiths, to Endymion (Jan 14); M King, to Revenge (?) (Jan 24).

Boatswains—T Selley to Penguin, additional (Jan 11); G Boddle, to Royalist additional (Jan 4); W Rumsby, to Victory, supernumerary (Jan 9); H Phillips, to Hermion (?); J M Wallis, to Charybdis (?); J Westrope, to Royal Oak, for quarter deck duties; J White to Victory additional; H V Roberts (a), to Revenge, for quarter deck duties; J H Tubb, to Gibraltar, for quarter deck duties; J Gibbs, to Victory, additional, for Duke of Wellington; J R Baker, to Charybdis, for quarterdeck duties; J Cole, to Theseus, for quarter deck duties; H O Neill, to Victory, additional, for Duke of Wellington, for quarterdeck duties (Jan 14); W F Coleman, to Black Prince; J Hitchcock, to Vivid (Jan 21); J C C Cowdrey, to Victory, additional, for Hannibal; W Marshfield to Victory, additional, for Invincible,

COASTGUARD.

Surgeon and Agent—A T Macintosh, Civil Practitioner, at Portpatrick (Jan 20).

Admiralty, Jan 14, 1896.—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb 22, 1870, and April 20, 1877, Chief-Insptr. of Machinery A Wood has been placed on Retired List (Jan 4).

Gunner J M Mcl onald has been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in Her Majesty's Fleet (Jan 1).

Chief Boatswain R G Parrott has been promoted to the rank of Chief Boatswain in Her Majesty's Fleet (Jan 1).

Royal Naval Reserve.—The following gentlemen have been appointed Sub-Lieutenants, viz:—H G H Lewellin and C W Lovell (Oct 31, 1895).

Jan 15, 1896.—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, and July 16, 1895, Commander H M C Festing has been placed on Retired List, at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Captain.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Fleet-Paymr H Millarrison has been placed on Retired List, at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Paymaster-in-Chief (Jan 11).

Asst-Paymr, W H J Pym has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet (Dec. 23, 1895).

Asst Paymr H A Dyer has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet. Dec 26, 1895).

The following Acting Sub Lieuts have been confirmed as Sub Lieuts in Her Majesty's Fleet; C B Hampshire (June 15, 1894); A S Chambers, D M Hamilton, and E Stevenson (Sept 14, 1894); H. Escombe, (Oct. 1, 1894); B O F Phibbs, C L Lambe, and B J L Ward (Nov 14, 1894); C W Bruton, H P Buckle, and H M Edwards (Dec 14, 1894).

The undermentioned Staff Engineers have been advanced to the rank of Fleet Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet:—W S Stribling (Dec 1st, 1893); W Bromley (a) (Jan 8); R S Hamm and T G Comber (Jan 24).

Paymr A Hume has been advanced to the rank of Staff Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet (Dec 16, 18 5)

Paymr E V Sharpe has been advanced to the rank of Staff Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet on Retired List (Dec 22 1895)

Jan 17—Midshipman E A Hinkson of the R N Reserve to be Sub Lieutenant on the Supplementary List of Her Majesty's Fleet; the Rev R H Donovan B A has been appointed a Chaplain in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Marine Light Infantry—The following gentlemen to be Sec Lieutenants: H C Bennett, C F O, Graham, F J Reid, C H Hoo, G C Rooney, H A M Jones, G Carpenter, S P Musson, J A F Cuffee, F A B Lawrie, F J V Arbuckle.

Jan 18.—As 1st Paymr C M Mobberley has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Jan 21—Chief Gunner W H Bunn has been allowed to assume the honorary rank of Lieutenant on retirement; Gunner S H E Dawe has this day been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in Her Majesty's Fleet.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 7.

Burridge, Lt Col, Bo R A, on transfer, from Rangoon.
Purdon, Major, Bo 1st N Lanc Regt, proceeding to Ceylon, from Poona.
Bell, Lt, Bengal 5th Lancers, on leave, from Muttra.

FEBRUARY 8

Walker, Lt, Bo R E, on leave, from Kirkee.
Snow, Capt, Bo 1st Wiltshire Regt, on leave, from Karachee.
Hill, Major, Bo 1st Wiltshire Regt, on leave, from Karachee.
Connolly, Major, Bo R A, on transfer, from Karachi.
Maxwell, Lt Col, Bengal 2nd Derby Regt, on H P, from S tapur.
Palten, Lt, Punj, 2nd A and S High on leave, from Nowshera.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 7.

Whyte, Capt, Bo 17th I on leave, to England.

FEBRUARY 8.

Purdon, Major, Bo 1st N Lanc Regt, proceeding to Ceylon.
Nedham, Major, Bo I S C, on furlough, to England.
Thomas, Capt, Bo 1st Worcestershire Regt, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 10th February, 1896.

1. There will be 10-inch R. M. L. drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-quarters on Tuesday next the 11th instant a 8-30 p m. The proficiency class will meet at both Head-quarters after gun drill.

2. There will be Class firing at Coorla on Tuesday and Friday next. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 and Byculla 12 minute later.

3. The Head-quarter Office will be closed on Tuesday next.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 10th February, 1896.

1. The drills, &c., for the week will be as follows:—

COMPANY DRILLS.

(1) A Company.—At 5 p.m., to-day (Monday) 10th and Thursday 13th, in the compound of the St. Peter's Boys' School, Mazagon.

(2) C Company.—At 5-15 p.m., on Thursday 11th, in the Government Dockyard. Members of other Companies wishing to do so may attend these drills.

(3) E Company.—At 5-30 p.m., on Wednesday 12th instant at the Town Hall.

(4) F Company.—At 8 p.m., to-day (Monday) 10th, in front of Municipal Buildings.

(5) G Company.—At 5 p.m., on Thursday, 13th instant behind the Municipal Offices.

(6) Byculla School.—At 4-15 p.m., to-day (Monday) 10th and Thursday 13th instant.

(7) Cathedral High School.—At 3-45 p.m., on Tuesday 11th and Thursday 13th instant.

(8) Byculla Scottish School.—At 4 p.m., on Friday 14th instant.

(9) St. Mary's College.—At 4-15 p.m., on Tuesday 11th and 7-45 a.m., on Thursday 13th instant.

(10) St. Peter's School.—At 4 p.m., on Monday 10th, Wednesday 12th and Thursday 13th instant.

(11) Recruits Drill.—At 5 p.m., on Friday 14th instant, on the ground in rear of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

BATTALION PARADE.

(12) Town Hall at 5 p.m., on Saturday the 15th instant Commanding Officer's parade.

There will be Company Drill for "D" Company at 5 p.m., behind the Government Telegraph Quarters Hornby Row on Mondays and Fridays until further orders.

Owing to the Rifle Meeting being held at Santa Cruz on Tuesday the 11th instant, the Range at Coorla will be closed on that day.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Squadron will parade at Church Gate Station at 6-45 a.m. on Wednesday next the 12th instant.

Dress.—Drill order.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER (LIGHT HORSE AND RIFLES) RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The following matches will be fired for at Santa Cruz on Tuesday next the 11th instant.

MATCH I—Volley Firing Competition—Open to teams of 8 all ranks from any Troop or Company of the Bombay Light Horse and Bombay Volunteer Rifle. Commanded by a Non-Commissioned Officer.

MATCH II—Lloyd Lindsay—Open to teams of four of all ranks from the Bombay Light Horse. Commanded by one of its members.

MARCH III—Running Practice—Open to teams of six from any Troop, Battery or Company from the Bombay Light Horse, Bo Vol Artillery, G I P Ry Volunteers, Bombay Volunteer Rifles and 1st Battalion B B & C I Ry Volunteers. Commanded by a Non-Commissioned Officer.

MATCH IV—Cyclists Independent Firing—Open to teams to three all ranks, of the Bo bay Light Horse, Bombay Vol Arty, G I P Ry Volunteers, Bombay Vol Rifles and 1st Battalion B B & C I Ry Volunteers. Commanded by one of its members.

MATCH V—Voller firing Competition—Open to the 21st and 22nd Bo Infantry. Commanded by a N-C Officer not under the rank of Sergeant.

Entries to be sent to Sergt-Major Downing Bo Vol Rifles and Sergt H B Ker, Bombay Light Horse. Further particulars can be obtained from Head-quarters or from Officers Commanding Troops and Companies.

Time Table—Pistol shooting will commence at 6-30 a.m.

Team Matches at 7-30 a.m.

POONA DISTRICT ORDERS.

By MAJOR-GENERAL R. B. H. BLUNDELL, Commanding Poona District.

Poona, Saturday, February 8.

No. 154 Inspection—The Major General Commanding will make the annual inspection of the 2nd Bombay Lancers on Monday the 10th February 1896 in the following orders:—

Monday, 10 h February at 7 a.m.

Parade in drill order.—Drill ground Trumpeters to be tested, ½ mile to be measured for testing pace of movements.

In front of lines—Inspection of Recruits, Remounts, School, New pro ositions, followers with service book.

On Rifle range—Revolver practice, Trumpeters at the Mess (12 noon) books, &c., in the lines (5 p.m.)

Inspection of horses, lines, tents, &c., 1 Squadron Saddlery; 1 Squadron horses shoeied and bedded; 1 Squadron Arms; and 1 Squadron cloaks.

Tuesday, 11th February at 9 a.m.

Out posts—At the 5th mile stone on the Nagar Road out post line from Mundwah to Lohegaon facing east.

No. 155. Surgy-Lieut and Senior Asst Surg W Church is appointed to officiate in medical charge of the establishment of H S the Lt-Gen Comdg the Forces Bombay from 2.th Jan. 1896 vice Senior Asst Surg W Fearn granted leave.

POONA STATION ORDERS.

By MAJOR-GENERAL R. B. H. BLUNDELL, Commanding Poona Station.

Poona, Saturday, February 8.

No. 79, Musketry Wanowrie Ranges—Group "B" will be the preference group for the ensuing week.

POONA DISTRICT AFTER ORDERS.

By MAJOR-GENERAL R. B. H. BLUNDELL, Commanding Poona District.

Poona, Saturday, February 8.

Another train leaving Ghorpuri Troopsiding, 7-30 p.m. on 19th February 1896.

Sassoon Dock arrival, 6-5 a.m. on 20th February 1896.

The train on the 18th instant will be composed of:—6 Officers, 200 men, 15 women, 30 children, 10 followers, 6 horses, and 1,276 pounds heavy baggage.

Each of the 2 trains on the 19th instant will be composed of:—8 Officers, 299 men, and 17 followers.

Lying down accommodation will be provided for on the train of 18th instant only.

No. 162 Movements reliefs—With reference to D O No. 1121 of 5th November 1895, the 44th and 63th Field Batteries Ha. strength will leave Kirkee for Bombay for embarkation to England by a special Troop train as follows:—

44th Fd Batty Ra—3 Officers, and 128 men.
65th Fd Batty Ra—4 Officers, 123 men, 15 followers and 225 pounds baggage.

Kirkee Depart—8 40 p.m. on 10th February 1896.
Sassoon Dock arrival—6-5 a.m. 11th February 1896.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 10.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

For Judgment.

Payne G and S—Charles Agnew Turner vs Sadanand Shrinivasa—Payne G and S and Khunderao and S.

Summary Suits to be Heard in Chambers.

517-95—Bhaishunker and K—Sajanchhuad Sivdas and others vs Saligram Rameshwardas.

27-96—Wadia and G—Nusserwanjee Ardeshir Hormarjee vs Merwanjee Dadabhoy Wadia.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

296-94—Bhaishunker and K—Shankergir Kishoregir vs Kashigir Hiragir—Little and Co—Part heard.

308-95—Nusserwanjee and D—Hormusjee Pestonjee Hongkongwalla and another vs Nowrojee Dadabhoy Nanjibhoy—Bland and N.

337-95—Tyabjee D and Co—Mahomedally Dawoodjee vs Mafardan Gawjee and others—Shamrao P.

444-95—R N Mota boy—Doongersey Nathu vs Waibai and another—In person.

147-11146-95—Ardeshir H and D (for pauper)—Michael Anderson vs T J Walsh and others—Bicknell M and M.

417-95—Payne G and S—Narsoo Salboo vs Narrotumdas Vanarsi as—In person.

321-94—M H Khan—Mahomed Yusoof bin Goolam Hubib Mukri and others vs Mahomed Esmail bin Hajee Gulamhusen Dowjee and another—Janardhan and A.

For Hearing Exceptions on Commissioner's Report.

877-76—G B and B—J C Cama and J Dorabjee, Muthubai vs L N Banaton and others—Ardeshir H and D, Craigie Lynch and Owen and Roughton and Byrne.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

955-95—Thakordas D and C—Abdoola Hajee Dawood vs Ramjee Ballajee—Janardhan and A.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ss Endeavour, 1,761 tons, Captain J Storm, sailed on Saturday last for Vizagapatam, in ballast.

THE ss Kirkhill, 2,101 tons, Captain T B Watson, cleared on Saturday last for Marmugoa, with the same bottom cargo.

THE ss Glauton, 1,941 tons, Captain G W Freeman, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Barry (9th January), with a cargo of 4,149 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B I S N Co's ss Nevasa, 1,945 tons, Captain A S Houstoun, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta (22nd January) via coast ports, with a general cargo and five deck passengers.

THE ss Honiton, 1,585 tons, Captain J M Hudson, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant, from New Port (7th January), with a cargo of 2,681 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE ss Strathness, 2,595 tons, Captain W Durdin, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Cardiff (6th January), with a Cargo of 5,826 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Company.

THE Hall Line ss Wolsely Hall, 2,238 tons, Captain James Walters, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Liverpool (12th January), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward, Bates and Co.

THE ss Thibet, 1,695 tons, Captain R Garrett, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Jedda (28th January), with ballast and specie and 45 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr Hajee Cassum Joosub.

THE B I S N Co's Lalpoora, 2,124 tons, Captain J Black, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss E C Verivede, Mr D Lindsay, Major Purdon, Mr J David, Mr Hajee Mahomed Fazan, and 20 deck.

THE Bombay-Japan Line ss Idzumi Maru, 2,090 tons, Captain J Renny, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Yokohama (6th January) via intermediate ports, with a general cargo, and Mr J Porter and Mr J Shirasu as cabin passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Tata and Sons.

THE B I S N Co's ss Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, sailed yesterday for Karachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lt Col A E Querifel, Mr C Hawarth, Mr S E Warden, Mr S Gash, Lieut H S DeBrett, Mr D H Rustomji, Mr D Silva, Mr Hajee, Mr and Mrs Pestonjee Aderjee, and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's ss Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachee (6th February) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Buckland, Miss Cragh, Major Hill, Mr W Bedford, Miss Powlett, Major Connelly, Mr Baker, Captain Snow, Mr Narandas, Mr and Miss Harrison, and 362 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—FEBRUARY 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination. Date.*	Agent.
B	Sheikh	2828	Newey	Marseilles.. 11-2	K Nixon & Co
C	Bombay	2949	Robertson	Red Sea Ports.. 11-2	B & P S N Co
D	Idzumi Maru	1919	Japan	16-2	Tata & Sons
E	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	R S Ports 14-2	M G Joosub
H	and J Chanda	1325	Thames	Zanzibar.. 15-2	M Mackenzie
K	Strathfillan	2612	Osborne	N F W & A Graham & Co
M	Nyanza	1431	Abbas	Zanzibar 12-2	D Jairam
O	La Seyne	1151	Rehpen	Aden 11-2	M Maritime
Q	Ras Elba	1768	Moore

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OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

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Agents: GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH LAW & Co.

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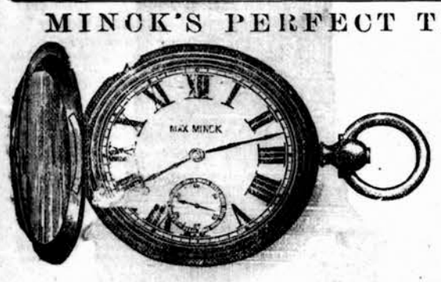

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ENGINE-TURNED OR ENGRAVED.

"Soldier" Hunter, Key winding	Rs.	28.
"Army" Hunter, ditto.	,,	38.
Superior Hunter, ditto.	,,	65.
Ditto Keyless action	,,	85.
Gold Lever Watch ditto.	,,	125.
Ditto, extra stout Gold Case ditto.	,,	175.

ALL GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS.

"Soldier" Half Hunter, Key winding	Rs.	29.
"Army" Half Hunter, ditto.	,,	39.
Superior Half Hunter, ditto.	,,	70.
Ditto Keyless action	,,	90.
Gold Lever Watch ditto.	,,	125.
Ditto, extra stout Gold Case ditto.	,,	175.

Unrivalled Timekeepers, Full Jewelled in 15 holes, Sterling Silver Cases, powerful Lever Movement. Brequet hair spring, chronometer balance.

THESE WATCHES ARE

OUR OWN SPECIALITY.

Their invention being the outcome of many years of careful labor directed to the production of really first-rate time-keeper of solid quality and handsome appearance to withstand all climatic influences and endure hard use, SUITABLE ALIKE FOR THE MILITARY, MEDICAL, MECHANIC, MERCHANT AND MISSIONARY, offered at such a reasonable price as to be within the reach of all.

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THEIR EXCELLENCE IS CERTIFIED BY HUNDREDS OF VOLUNTARY TESTIMONIALS.

COMPLAINTS ARE ABSOLUTELY UNKNOWN.

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18 Carat Gold Do.	Do.	Do.	Rs.	80 to Rs. 160.

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LAHORE AND SIMLA.

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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE, AND DIGESTIBLE.

Sold by all leading Chemists, &c., Everywhere.

Agents—TREACHER & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA; KEMP & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY; PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY and POONA.

REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC is acknowledged throughout the whole world to be the most certain remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica. A single dose affording relief within a few hours. Highly recommended by Doctors and others. Dr. Brewster for many years one of the leading Physicians in Paris) writes:—I have prescribed REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC in all cases of Rheumatic affections and found it an infallible remedy. I have always had much pleasure in recommending it, and consider it a safe and invaluable medicine.

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MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

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HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.

Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any mettalic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

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FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Brushing.

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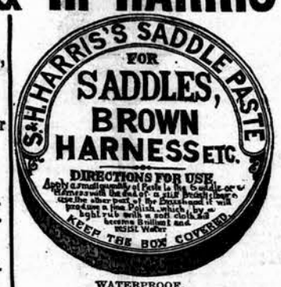

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THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

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HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

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DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

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Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the "Octopus" week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

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Kettle Size ... 2/6
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A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

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"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

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CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD SCOTCH WHISKY PURE GOOD.

IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD SCOTCH WHISKY PURE GOOD.

CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.

These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

SOLE IMPORTERS:

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ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

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TRADE MARK. REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

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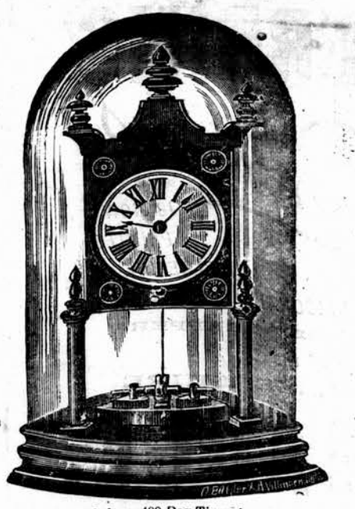

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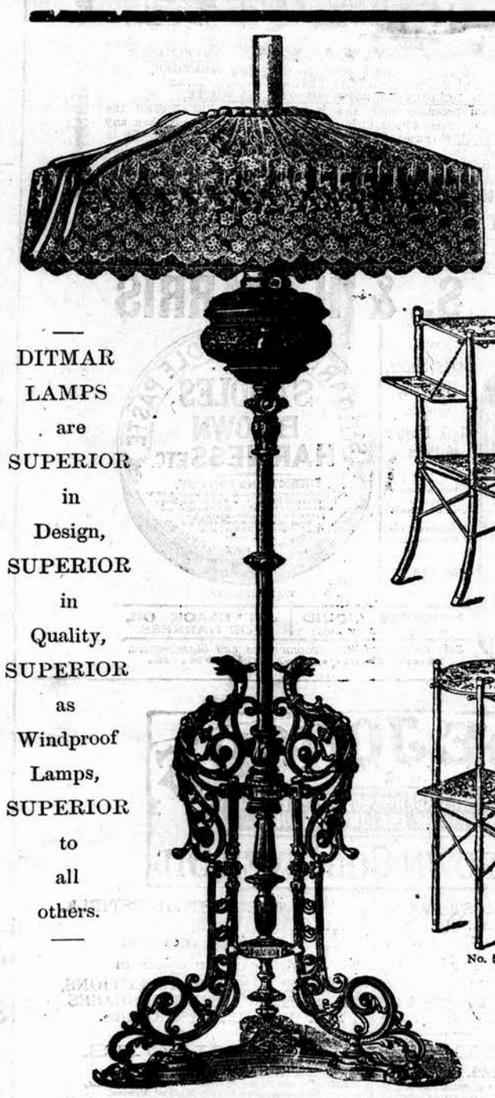

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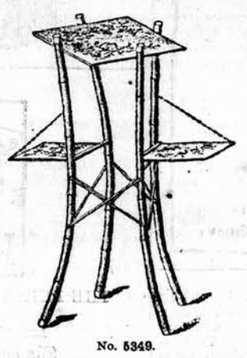

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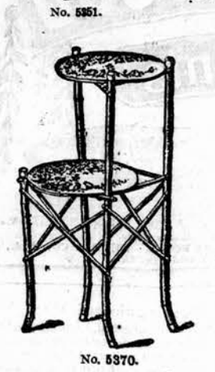

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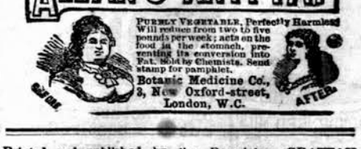

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